The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1515.—Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE;

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required.

Mr. Crofts solicits orders for the following shares, having peculiar facilities for procuring them at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—North Chiverton, New Birch Tor and Vitifer, East Lovell, Bedoi-Aur, Wheal Grenville, New Wendron, Marke Valley, South Condurrow, Dale, North Downs, North Treskerby, Vale of Towy, Billins, and Brynfall, Kitty (St. Agnes), Kitty (Lelant).

HOLDERS of BATCHES of SHARES advised as to their merits and value. Remit Post-office order, 21s.

*** Any REASONABLE OFFER will be accepted for the following shares:—25 Havan Lead (Limited), £5 fully paid-up (sales of ore within the last two months upwards of 100 tons); 150 West Condurrow; 50 Wheal Hearle (all calls paid); and 200 East Seton. FOR SALE:—70 Minera Boundary (dividends).

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 20 Cape Cornwall (fully paid), offer wanted; 50 Crebor, 44s.; 30 East Providence, £4; 50 East Jane, 28s.; 20 East Wheal Lovell; 30 East Russell, £5¼; 20 Great South Tolgus; 20 Great Wheal Busy, £2¼; 5 Great Wh. Fortune; 50 Guriyn, 12s. 6d.; 20 Havan (£5 paid), £2 18s.; 15 Margery, £5; 4 Margaret, £6½; 60 North Minera (Preference), 12s. 6d. paid, 5s. 6d.; 50 New Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2¾; 50 New Wheal Rose, 8s. 6d.; 20 North Treskerby, £3⅛; 10 North Basset, £2¼; 50 North Devon, 35s.; 25 Rosewarne United, 35s.; 30 St. Day United, 33s.; 5 Sithney and Carnmeal; 50 Treweatha, 12s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £6½; 5 Wendron Consols, £3⅛.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal dividend and progressive mines in Devon and Cornwall.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS IN MINES.—Mr. PETER WATSON having been the whole of the past month in Cornwall (visiting several copper, tin, and lead mines), is PREPARED to GIVE INFORMATION as to the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in all the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Nineteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Seventeen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—September 2, 1864.

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promply attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years.

Mr. Lelean recommends the purchase of Great Laxey, Great South Chiverton, North Minera, East Treskerby, and East Laxey shares as safe and profitable investments, at quoted prices.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from 37, Old Broad-street, to 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C., has REMOVED to 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Tregellas has business in St. John del Rey, Santa Barbara, St. David's Welsh Gold Mine, and North Shepherds.

MR. THOMAS CARTHEW, MINING OFFICES,
17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at nett prices.

Mr. Batters is in a position to recommend one or two properties safe for a great rise shortly. List forwarded on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bronfoyd, £3¾.	East Grenville, £8.	North Treskerby, £3⅛.
Billins, £18⅛.	East Russell, £5⅛.	Nangiles, £27⅜.
Bryn Gwiog, £26⅛.	East Rosewarne, £3¼.	Pendeen, £2¾.
Buller, £20.	Great No. Downs, £4⅞.	South Condurrow, 31s.
Clifford Amalg., £32.	Great Fortune, £7⅝.	West Chiverton, £63.
Carn Camborne, 31s.	Great Wheal Vor, £28.	West Frances, £34.
Chiverton, £8.	Glasgow Caradon, £5.	Wheal Seton, £212.
Chiverton Moor, £3.	Gt. Dev. & Bedford, 30s.	Wheal Uny, £5.
East Basset, £65¼.	Hingston, £4⅛.	Wheal Crebor, £2.
East Carn Brea, £7 18 9	North Downs, £1⅝.	Wh. Grenville, £7 18s 9d
East Caradon, £27⅜.	North Robert, 6s, 6d.	W. Kitty (St. Agnes), £5
East Lovell, £9.	North Pool, £3.	Wheal Rose, £38.

T. Rosewarne should be consulted at once by parties about to invest in British mines. Large sums of money may now be made by a judicious selection.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
September 2, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for August contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt or six postage stamps.

Wellington Chambers, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—7 West Caradon, £10; 2 Wheal Seton, £212½; 25 East Grenville, £8; 20 North Crofty, £4¼; 50 East Russell; 30 North Basset, £2¾; 10 East Lovell; 10 Great Wheal Vor, £28¾; 25 North Treskerby, £2 19s. 6d.; 1 South Caradon; 4 Stray Park; 30 East Carn Brea, £8¼; 20 Wheal Grenville; 200 Wheal Pollard, 2s. 6d; 25 Hingston Down, £4¼; 40 Great Busy; 125 Wheal Hartley, 10s. 6d.; 50 Okel Tor, £1⅛; 100 St. David's Gold, 8s. 6d.; 100 Vale of Towy, 7s.; 150 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s. 6d.; 5 Tincroft; 200 Redmoor, 2s. 6d.; 200 Don Pedro, 11s.; 150 Santa Barbara, 9s.; 100 Nant-y-Iago, 10s.; 30 Hallenbeagle, £3⅛; 50 South Condurrow, 30s.; 100 Prince of Wales, 5s.; 25 Cape Copper; 50 East Rosewarne, £3¼; 25 Great South Tolgus; 50 Crenver Abraham; 10 Grylls Florence; 2 West Sharp Tor, £30; 150 Merilyn, 3s.; 5 St. John del Ray; 100 Welsh Gold, 33s.; 10 Chiverton Valley; 150 Bedoi-Aur, 9s.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Ang.-Mex. Mint, £19¼	20 Great Busy.	50 Santa Barbara, 9s.
20 Bottle Hill, 3s. 9d.	20 Glasgow Caradon, £3¼.	50 Silver Vein.
5 Billins, £14¾.	30 Great Devon & Bedford, 35s.	10 Sithney Carnmeal, £5⅝
5 Bryn Gwiog, £27¾.	20 Great East Lovell, £2.	50 St. Day United, 32s. 6d.
3 Buller, £21.	5 Gt. So. Tolgus, £2 14 6	5 St. John del Key, £36⅛
5 Brynford Hall, £9⅞.	5 Great Laxey.	50 St. David's Gold, 7s. 9d.
3 Clifford Amalg., £31⅞.	100 Garreg, 2d.	5 South Crofty, £12½.
3 Cwm Erfin, £31½.	50 Great South Chiverton.	5 South Basset.
2 Carn Brea, £55½.	10 Hallenbeagle, £3 13s 9d	20 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
30 Chiverton Val., £2 16 9	20 Hingston Down, £4¼.	50 St. Just Consols, 8s. 3d.
5 Copper Hill, £11.	20 Lady Bertha.	50 So. Caradon Hooper, 6s.
20 Cape Copper, £10⅞.	30 Linares.	3 Trelawny, £30¾.
20 Carn Camborne, 31s.	10 Marke Valley, £4⅞.	15 Toivadden, 20s. 9d.
5 Camborne Vean, £2¾.	10 Mineral Bottom, £4¾.	2 Tolcarne.
40 Crenver and Abraham.	20 Merilyn, 2s.	100 Trumpet United (offer wanted).
5 Chiverton, £8¾.	20 North Downs, 28s. 9d.	10 Tincroft, £18⅜.
5 Cobre, £31½.	20 New Wendron, £3¼.	30 Treweatha, 11s.
20 Chiverton Moor, £3 3s.	50 Nova Scotia.	100 United Mexican, £6¾.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £15 10	5 Nangiles, £27⅜.	20 Vale of Towy, 7s. 6d.
30 Caradon Hill, 8s. 9d.	10 North Treskerby, £3.	50 Vallanzasca.
10 Ciljah & Went., £3 13 6	50 New Ver & Metal Utd., £2.	5 Vigra & Clogau, £24½.
50 Don Pedro, 8s. 9d.	30 New So. Caradon, 3s 6d	1 W. Chiverton, £63½.
20 Drake Walls.	100 North Minera, 4s.	20 West Grylls, 10s.
1 East Basset, £64.	30 New Martha, 20s.	50 Wheal Pollard.
15 East Carn Brea, £7 18 9	2 North Roskear, £23.	1 Wheal Seton, £210.
100 East del Rey, 11s. 9d.	30 North Robert, 4s. 9d.	5 West Caradon.
50 East Vor, £2¾.	5 North Buller, £2.	50 West Martha, 19s.
10 East Grylls.	10 North Shepherds, £2¾.	100 Welsh Gold.
20 East Russell, £5 3s. 9d.	20 N. Birch Tor & Vitifer, £2 18s. 9d.	10 West Condurrow.
20 East Providence.	10 North Basset, £2 3s. 9d.	10 Worvas Downs.
10 East Chiverton.	70 North Devon, £2 1s.	20 Wh. Grenville, £7 10s.
5 East Lovell, £8 18s. 9d.	20 Prosper United, £4⅛.	2 Wh. Providence, £40¾.
20 East Grenville, £7 18 9	3 Polbreen, £13.	5 Wentworth, £14.
5 East Caradon, £27⅝.	50 Port Phillip, 21s.	1 West Seton, £222.
10 East Rosewarne, £3¼.	50 Quebrada (£5 10s. paid)	2 Wheal Margaret, £85⅜.
30 Fortuna, £3⅞.	30 Rosewarne Utd., 34s 6d.	1 West Frances, £32½.
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £27¾.	100 Redmoor.	50 Worthing, 18s.
1 Grambler, £8.	50 South Grenville, 10s 9d	10 Wheal Crebor, 41s. 9d.
100 Gt. Northern Copper, 2s. (call paid).	20 South Condurrow, £1⅝	10 Wheal Uny, £5¼.
3 Great Fortune, £7 18 9		10 Wendron Consols, £3⅝
20 Gt. No. Downs, £4⅝.		50 Yudanamutana, 48s. 9d.

And is a BUYER of 50 Hingston Down, £4¼; 10 Clifford, £31½; 10 East Carn Brea, £6 2s. 6d.; 5 Great Laxey, £15¼; 400 Vale of Towy, £⅞; and 15 East Rosewarne, £3¼.—2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, September 2, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment.
Sept.. 2, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Chiverton Valley, Prosper United, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.
76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM WARD, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (22 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the FOLLOWING MINES:—

	Closing quotations.		Closing quotations.
Carn Camborne	£ 1¼–32s.	East Grenville	£ 7⅞– 8
Chiverton	8 – 8¾	Great Wheal Vor	27 –27⅛
Clifford Amalgamated	30¼–31¼	Nangiles	27 –28
East Wheal Lovell	8⅝– 8⅞	Marke Valley	4⅝– 4⅞
East Caradon	27½–28	North Treskerby	3 – 3¼
East Russell	5 – 5¼	Wheal Crebor	37s 6d.–40s.
East Carn Brea	7⅝– 7⅞	Wheal Grenville	7⅝– 7⅞

East Grenville, Wheal Grenville, and South Grenville.—These "market" mines are at present claiming the chief attention of shareholders and speculators, and much money will be lost or won during the ensuing few weeks on the "issue" of events. When Wheal Grenvilles were £11 15s. I advised "sales," and price has since been £7. When East Grenvilles were £3 I strongly recommended them to be bought, and to-day they are £8. I am now in a position to give good advice as to East Grenville, whether shares should be bought or sold. After perusing all the "published" reports and opinions, my friends will do well to take a little "private advice."

South Grenville, close ⅝, ¾—strong buyers. A good spec.—East Lovell: Special business and advice in these.
Money lent on mining shares.
Sept 2, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C., recommends the purchase of East Laxey, Great Laxey, East Rosewarne, and Great Vor.

Mr. Greene has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the above shares, and is well acquainted with their position and prospect.

FOR SALE:—	50 Great Retallack.	10 East Grenville.
20 Toivadden.	20 New Devon.	5 East Lovell.
25 West Vor.	25 New Wendron.	10 Lundy Granite.

Commission 1¼ per cent.

East Laxey.—Extract of report from Capt. R. Rowe:—No. 2 lode, in the shallow adit, driving north, is 4 ft. wide, regular, and well defined; its chief composition is a rich looking gossan, strongly impregnated with lead and jack.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

J. Hume's Circular of Aug. 11 will be sent on receipt of six stamps. Subscription, 5s. per annum.

Mr. Hume having returned from a tour of inspection of mines, is in a position to recommend a few mines of great merit, and which, being now at low prices, must have a great rise shortly.

West Vor.—This is a mine of great promise, and will, doubtless, prove one of the prizes of the district.

New Wendron Consols.—The shaft sinking by nine men; lode worth full £50 for length of shaft; expense of sinking £18 per fm.

Mr. Hume has business in these shares. He believes it to be one of the best speculations in Cornwall. Commission 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Established Eleven Years.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, nett or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
Sept. 2, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

CAUTION.—BEFORE BUYING a MINE SHARE READ TREVOR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn the enormous risks and heavy losses awaiting all who enter on mining without experience. To the young adventurer its perusal will save scores, or perhaps hundreds of pounds.

Per post 13 stamps. C. Chapman, 3, Upper John-street, Barnsbury-park, London, N.

*** Beware of gratuitous circulars and advice, and most new mines.

VALUABLE FORFEITED AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instruction to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 8th day of September next, at One o'clock, the following valuable shares:—

1236 Wheal Unity Consols (forfeited for non-payment of calls).	70 Havan Lead Mining Company (5l. paid).	40 Pendeen Consols.
222 Bedford Consols (forfeited for non-payment of calls).	70 Cwm Symlog Mining Company.	20 Wheal Ludcott Silver-Lead.
1114 Kelly Bray (forfeited for non-payment of calls).	40 Bottle Hill Tin Mine.	20 Wh. Caradon Copper.
6 Bryn Gwiog.	40 S. Cara. Wh. Hooper.	40 Great East Lovell.
5 Billins.	100 Vale of Towy.	50 Wheal Hartley Silver and Copper.
70 Great Retallack.	100 Santa Barbara.	1 South Tolgus.
5 North Shepherds.	50 Wheal Hope.	8 Rosewarne United.
400 Prince of Wales.	20 Worvas Downs.	3 North Frances.
175 Redmoor.	8 West Trevelyan.	3 West Stray Park.
25 Toivadden.	75 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols.	2 Grambler & St. Aubyn.
100 South Darren.	4 Caradon Consols.	55 Treloweth.
115 Trevenen and Tremenhere.	11 Calvadnack.	50 Wheal Harriett.
120 Yarner.	Illogan Consols.	5 Stray Park.
10 East Wheal Grylls.	2 Mary Ann.	15 Coplapo.
25 East Wheal Vor.	10 Caradon United.	25 No. Minera (£1 paid).
50 St. Just Consols.	5 East Seton.	20 Nant-y-Iago.
50 Vallanzasca (Gold).	20 Wheal Charlotte.	50 North Devon (Lead).
50 Gawton.	1 Wheal Grylls.	115 North Robert.
1 East Tolgus.	10 Cuddra.	20 Kelly Bray.
80 New South Caradon.	20 Wheal Hearle.	15 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
20 Roskearnoweth.	6 St. Just United.	10 Prosper United.
50 Wheal Edward.	12 Ciara United.	35 East Gunnis Lake.
	2 Aberystwith Foundry Company.	50 Quebrada.
	50 East Russell.	50 Wheal Pollard.
	50 East Carn Brea.	5 East Basset.
		10 Albert Insurance Co. (Limited), £5 paid.

For further particulars as to Wheal Unity Consols, apply to Mr. John Watson, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street; as to Bedford Consols, to Mr. Walter Thomson, 2, Copthall-buildings, Copthall-court; as to Kelly Bray, to Mr. Edward King, 1, Winchester-buildings; and for catalogues, &c., to Garraway's Coffee-house, the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and to T. P. Thomas, auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

50 North Devon, 29s.	25 East Vor, £2¾.	10 Great Laxey, £15 8s 9d
20 Hingston Down, £4 3 6	50 Hallenbeagle, £3 13s 9d	20 East Rosewarne, £3¼.
25 North Basset, £2¼.	50 Vale of Towy, 7s.	1 Cook's Kitchen, £15½.
25 East Grenville, £8⅛.	25 Carn Camborne, 32s.	25 South Condurrow, £1⅝
5 Wentworth Cons., £11.	20 East Wh. Russell, £5.	5 Great Wh. Fortune, £7.
100 Merilyn, 3s.	50 Wheal Crebor, 39s. 6d.	10 West Caradon, £10.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINE SHAREBROKER, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Sandy strongly recommends the following shares for investment, feeling confident that an early rise is certain, viz.:—Great Laxey, West Great Work, New Wendron, and Great South Chiverton. Full particulars of these promising mines may be had on application.

Current Daily Price List may be obtained as usual.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. EDWARD KING has REMOVED to No. 1, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, MINING EXCHANGE, and No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
As fluctuations occur hourly, correct market prices will be forwarded on application.
Telegrams immediately attended to.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

WHEAL CARADON.—The SHARES in this MINE, ADVERTISED in LAST WEEK'S JOURNAL, to apply to "Box 216," Post-office, Bristol, ARE SOLD.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD.—TWENTY-TWO SHARES in this mine FOR SALE, at £1⅜ (35s. paid).—Address, "G. D. B.," 2, Gayfield-terrace, Thornhill Park, near Birmingham.

FOR SALE:—30 East Wheal Lovell, £9 12s. 6d.; 100 Crebor, 39s.; 50 East Wheal Russell, £5 2s. 6d.—Address, post-paid, "J. O.," Post-office, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

FOR SALE, EACH NETT:—15 Kitty (St. Agnes), £5; 3 Trelyon Consols, £7; 1 Providence, £40; 1 St. Ives Consols, £28; 28 Unions, 32s. 6d.; 4 North Roskear, £22 10s.—Apply to Mr. John W. Hutchison, Mining Exchange, Royal Exchange-avenue, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. John Farley, Nailsea, near Bristol.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. Rawle, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

MANCHESTER.
MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

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Original Correspondence.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

SIR,—The letter from us, which you were good enough to insert in last week's Journal, furnished a simple means of comparison between our original invention, and a machine made in imitation of it, designated the "Trunk Coal-Cutter," and we think that we succeeded in demonstrating that there is no foundation for asserting that the latter invention is an improvement upon the former. There is in the same number of the *Mining Journal* a long and singularly unintelligible letter from the discoverer of the Trunk Coal-Cutter, the object of which is to prove—by figures which nobody can understand—that there is great economy in the consumption of air in the use of his article, but which will be difficult to do in the face of the facts to be confronted. Having defended the merits of the old machine, and shown its superiority over its imitation, we now beg to inform those who have followed the correspondence that we have now machines at work, made on the oscillating principle, which are eminently successful; and, for the sake of easy comparison with the other coal-cutting machines, we must beg of you to give us space for this letter in your forthcoming number. We learn from the published particulars that the trunk engine machine has a cylinder of 7-in. diameter, and that it will not work effectively with a less area, owing to a deficiency of power for the return stroke; and, although there are very few seams of coal which need so great a force as a 7-in. cylinder, the form of the "Trunk" renders that excessive size an absolute necessity, and that it is unavailable for all sizes below it. In the "oscillator" there is no such restriction; the cylinders may be 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7 in., or any size upwards; and the diameter of the piston-rod may be regulated so as to give the exact power for the return stroke; and the following figures will show the relative diameter of cylinder and consumption of air:—

	Sq. in.
Oscillator, with 6 in. cylinder—	
Out stroke, 6×6=36; loss per sq. inch, 25 per cent.=9	27
Back stroke, 6×6=36; ditto ditto =9; less piston rod, 6¾	20¼
Ditto, with 6½ in. cylinder— Double stroke	47½
Out stroke, 6½×6½=42¼; loss per sq. in., 25 p. ct.=10½	31¾
Back stroke, 6½×6½=42¼; ditto ditto =10½; less piston rod, 9	22½
Ditto, with 7 in. cylinder— Double stroke	54½
Out stroke, 7×7=49; loss per sq. inch, 25 per cent.=12¼	36¾
Back stroke, 7×7=49; ditto ditto =12¼; less piston rod, 12¼	24½
Trunk machine, with 7 in. cylinder— Double stroke	61¼
Out stroke, 7×7=49; loss per sq. inch, 25 per cent.=12¼	36¾
Back stroke, 7×7=49; ditto ditto =12¼; less piston rod, 12¼	24½
Double stroke	61¼

The "oscillating" machine, with 6 in. cylinder, at 90 strokes, consumes 101,520 cub. inches per minute; 6½ in. ditto, 114,480; 7 in. ditto, 132,300. The trunk machine is incapable of being applied to the 6 or 6½-inch cylinder, but will work with 7 inches, and consume exactly the same quantity of compressed air, working at the same speed, 132,300. The oscillating machine measures in length but 3 feet 1 inch, weighing from 10 to 12 cwts., works with unrivalled steadiness upon the road, easily propelled, and may be set at any angle or gauge.

Aug. 30. THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

SIR,—I perceive in going over my letter in last week's Journal that several mistakes occur by the misplacement of the different signs used to denote the value of the figures, and likewise the pointing of the decimals is in some cases omitted altogether, which very much confuse the question. I have carefully revised the whole of this part of my letter, and should be obliged if you would insert the same in your next Journal:—

FIRST—HETTON MACHINE ARRANGEMENT.—Diameter of cylinder, 7 in.; ditto piston rod, 1·5 in: then 7×7 = 49×7854=38·484 area of cylinder at back end; and 1·5×1·5=2·25×7854=1·767 area of piston-rod; this taken from 38·484−1·767=36·717 area of front end of cylinder, and 38·484 + 36·717=75·201÷2=37·60 the true area acted upon by the power. Then 37·60×25 pressure×180 ft. per min.=169,200÷33,000=5·12 horse-power.

TRUNK MACHINE ARRANGEMENT.—Diameter of cylinder, 7 in.; ditto trunk, 4·25 in.: 7×7=49×7854=38·484 the area of back end of cylinder, and 4·25×4·25×·7854=14·186 area of piston-rod; this taken from 38·484 —14·186=24·298 area of front end of cylinder. Then 38·484 + 24·298= 62·782÷2=31·391 the true area acted upon by the power: hence 31·391 ×25 pressure × 180 ft. per min.=141259·500÷33·000=4·28 horse-power. Now, by the above it is proved that the trunk machine arrangement will do the same amount of work as that of the Hetton machine arrangement, with the saving of nearly 1 horse-power per minute, or ·84 horse-power per minute less. We shall now see what amount of power is actually consumed by each arrangement of the machines as above.

HETTON MACHINE.—The capacity of cylinder, after deducting the solidity of the piston-rod, is for each double stroke 902·4 cubic inches, and 902·4×90=8121·70 cubic inches per minute at a pressure of 25 lbs. to the inch, or 1·66 atmospheres, and 8121·70×1728 =47 cubic feet per minute; then 47×1·66=78 cubic feet consumed per minute at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere.

TRUNK MACHINE.—The capacity of cylinder, after deducting the solidity of the trunk, is for each double stroke 753·383 cubic inches, and 753·383× 90= 67804·47 cubic inches per minute; then 67804·47÷1728= 39·23 cubic feet per minute at the pressure of 25 lbs. to the inch, or 1·66 atmospheres, and 39·25×1·66 = 65·12 cubic feet per minute consumed at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. Now, from the above calculations, it is self-evident the great advantage the trunk machine has over the old arrangement; as it is here shown, beyond all doubt, that the trunk machine is doing the same amount of work as the other machine, with a saving of ·84 horse-power per minute, in addition to 13 cubic feet of air per minute, consequently the true saving of power by the trunk machine will stand thus—first, ·84 horse-power and 13 cubic feet of air per minute will equal ·866 horse-power per minute, as it has been shown that 65·12 cubic feet of air per minute equal 4·28 horse-power per minute, as thus— 65÷4·28=15 feet for each horse-power, then 13÷15=·866 horse-power+ ·84=1·706 horse-power, the true saving of power by the trunk machine.

I have read with much curiosity the letter of the West Ardsley Company on this subject in the Journal of last week, and beg to remark that the 25 per cent. system will not do for the purpose of finding the true areas of circles, and this has evidently led them into a rather serious error, as I find not one of the areas of the cylinders mentioned is correct, and I have no doubt but the 25 per cent. is the cause of this; and by whatever means they have found the figures they have stated to represent the quantity of compressed air consumed by the three machines named I am at a loss to know, as no rule or method is stated how they are found; but I can prove the figures are not correct to the extent of 156716 cubic inches per minute too much. Of course, the trunk machine has got the worst of it, as usual.

Finsbury, Aug. 30. ROBT. RIDLEY.

AMERICAN COAL, TARIFF, AND TAXATION.

SIR,—Having in former letters endeavoured to show that, as regards fuel for the Atlantic free states of America, the anthracite district of Pennsylvania is the only one at all available or within reach, and that, despite all that extravagantly paid state geologists and hundreds of prospecting trials and colliery openings have elicited, the result or present position is that a 2 feet seam worked in Great Britain, inclining gently to unknown depths and breadths, gives more tons of coal, workable at depths which have been in many places won, than all the seams of the free states put together, including the 30-ft. seam of the nearly exhausted Beaver Meadow basin, the 25-ft. seam of Wilkesbarre, the lone 7-ft. seam (exhausted for miles from Carbondale) at one end of the field, to and round Pottsville's vertical seams at the other end.

Cotton was *supposed* to be King when this disgraceful war began, but Coal will be so as regards the essentials for Peace or War. In other words, in those states depending so much on manufacturing and carrying by steamers for themselves, the slave states, and the world, COAL IS POWER. That it has been for the past twenty years put into New York and Philadelphia at about $3¾, or 14s. per ton, and is now $10 (2*l.*); and in that country of millions of acres of timber of no value but as fuel, that English Cannel Coal should lately have sold in Boston at $35 per ton may surely be taken as proof of what I have said, that their Coal deposits are as far inferior to those of Britain as Sir William Armstrong and others, misled by the bombast of Americans, have stated them to be superior. And this price for a ton of coal (double the price of 1 ton of pig-iron here) is not confined to Cannel Coal, or this period of the war, for the standard price of English bituminous (smith's) Coal in Boston has been $12, exchange at 275, near $35, or 7*l.* per ton. Were the coal deposits and conveyance at all what they are represented, they would, of course, only need to be opened to bring down the price in the cities, and to make coalmasters wealthy; but we see the price nearly stationary for near 20 years, and of hundreds of coalmasters the successful may be counted on the fingers of one of them. That bituminous, or smith's coal from England, has for years previous to the war been more than double the price of the anthracite in the Atlantic cities, is proof that the bituminous of Maryland is out of distance, inferior, &c.

Then, as to the power of the free states, by virtue or value for their LAND. There might be wit, but it was in error that a leading journal quoted the exclamation of Blucher when viewing the shop windows of London, "Mein Cot! what a city to sack;" and added, as to America, "What a country to mortgage." The speeches of Mr. Morrill, of tariff note, in Congress, show it as the poorest of civilised nations, through exhaustion of the soil. While a moderate looking crop of wheat in most English counties yields 30 bushels per acre, and double that is sometimes reached—the average of an average county, Derbyshire, 25 bushels—Mr. Morrill states as proof of the necessity of the tariff that the average of wheat in the original free states, which have not abandoned its culture entirely, is only six bushels per acre, being but thrice the quantity sown. That with double the number of acres under cultivation, or cleared of timber, in the State of New York, as large as England, and best adapted in soil, climate, and markets for sheep of all the States, and the tariff on wool, the number of sheep kept is less by 300,000 than 30 years ago; with numberless facts of the sort. The practical cause of this cannot fail to be clear to any farmer. The commencement of clearing for a farm in 99 cases out of a 100 was by men being obliged to work part of their time for others for several years, and the average rate of clearing may be under seven acres yearly. To clear and cultivate 50 acres during a life is called good work for a man. His cows summered in the woodland are for some years his best means of living, and hay for their wintering and for bread. Horses, hogs, &c., will require continual cropping of land, almost entirely poor and sandy, and the river or brook flats the worst so. All you meet in New York or Pennsylvania are desirous to sell their farms, for they are almost uniformly exhausted as fast as cleared, quality of soil and low price of produce precluding fair farming. The soil and land, under their sun, will not recruit by rest. Dr. Franklin told the British Government they had no idea of the poverty of America. That one year of the proposed taxes would sweep away all the coin in the country. At that time the dress of the farmer was homespun, and wild deer gave meat in any new settlement, and whiskey made on most of the larger farms sold to the workers in every trade. All this is over. Liquors only pay in the rich West, and wheat is brought from thence, as to England from Chicago, at 6d. per bushel, so that the land of the central and northern free states is all but worthless.

The dislike for making a will is common with the (originally German) population of those states, and the law gives to each child an equal share of the sale proceeds, so that while wild land is a better living for a young married couple than an old farm, the son argues—"Why should I remain to work for my father, and spend my best days to keep in order a farm, of which I shall only have (say) a sixth at his decease." The old man lets it to one, who gives as rent a third of the crop, and sows every acre which he believes will give one, and both take share of the "skinning" of the farm. The owner retires (on politics) to the village, and thus the country is impoverished to a degree incredible, and is anything rather than one for Mr. Chase's system of greenbacks and bond mortgage. There will be no United States to repudiate this time.

President Lincoln being the only American who stooped to the wheelbarrow on their largest public work—the New York and Erie Canal—is proof of the sons of farmers being too high for hired labour; as a rule, they work for relatives or friends a few months of spring and summer, and winter at home, or get hold of a few hundred dollars to become storekeepers. As a proof of their recklessness in this way, rather than labour, 3 per cent. only of those licenced for storekeeping in New York go on in it. Of above 1000 colliers at Carbondale, only one was an American; he not hired, but hiring half-a-dozen men, and, instead of the "Thames," set his pit on fire by leaving a piece of brand thrown into the pit to light his candle burning on the coal at the pit bottom.

Tens of thousands of acres, on which yearly one, two, or three dollars per 100 acres tax had been paid since, warranted at the time of independence, are trientially sold in each county of those best states, the owners refusing longer to pay the tax; indeed, should the tax on wild land be increased for income, the whole will be given up to the Government, and will so pay nothing. The reputed most wealthy man in North Pennsylvania, with millions of acres, can barely find cash to pay the taxes on it, and its value is not higher now than on the day of independence, so great the rush to the West when wheat is worth 4s. per bushel; indeed, the proceeds of such sales barely pay their charges, and, in fact, the whole Government sales of land, like their post-office income, do not pay costs. The malt tax of England produces half as much as the whole Government income of the States, free and slave, before the war; and, looking at the intoxication in Sheffield, would seem to require being doubled. The hatred the New England and middle States bear towards the blacks and slave labour (and nothing of pity), is the secret of their bloodthirsty proceedings. And of all unreasonable doings among men, since those of brick-making in Egypt, none have equalled the "idea" that the people of these States, who will not work, and have no material or food of their own production to work with, should manufacture for the South; the tariff to protect them being from 50 to 250 per cent., in greenbacks.—*Sheffield, Sept.* 3. THOMAS BUTLER.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

SIR,—I was much pleased to see a letter in last week's Journal from Mr. Hocking, jun., of Redruth, engineer, and one of the judges at the Polytechnic Society's meeting at Falmouth. His enquiry after the patents upon which their judicial decisions were given at the last meeting, "*now that they have been twelve months before the public, will be interesting.*" One of the *patented inventions* which the committee of judges in the mechanical department last year treated as of little or no value has been at work for seven or eight months past, without once requiring repairs; and Mr. Hocking will do well to introduce it into his engines, notwithstanding the slight he, in common with the other judges, threw upon it. And as to another *patented invention*, alluded to by Mr. Hocking, perhaps he will have a good opportunity of judging of its merits very shortly, when it is in full work. Mr. Hocking having opened the matter, perhaps he will allow me to ask what has resulted from inventions for which the judges were pleased to give away the society's gold and other medals, not only last year, but the year before last? Let him state *how far these inventions have been supported, and if the judges' decisions have been correct or otherwise.*

As the next Polytechnic meeting is near at hand, I will venture to hope the Secretary will be a little more careful in the selection of judges, and that *inventions*, and not the presenters, will receive most attention in the distribution of the prizes, so that *the decision of the judges in the mechanical department* may not be again questioned. AN ENGINEER.

Aug. 31.

ENGLAND'S MINING SCHOOL—No. VII.

SIR,—I promised, when closing my last letter on tin, to next take up gold—a thing coveted by all men, and known as long back as we have records. It is the working wheel of commerce; there is a something, I may say, mysterious about it. Here is one of the most ponderous metals, found lying about on the surface of the earth, in lumps or masses amounting to hundreds of pounds, and from such to minute sands. Dr. Collyer stated in your Journal that all ores arranged themselves under the law of gravitation. He further said that if man were to sink deep in the earth he would find all ores so arranged. If man were to sink below the gold, he said, he would find bands still more ponderous than gold. He further said that the gold we find on the earth is only the small, light portions thrown over when the earth was in a melting state. This is the case with a crock or furnace, for when they boil over they only throw off the lighter portions. I do not know what practical experience the Doctor has had in mining, but no one ought to attempt to write a book on the interior of the earth without it. From my long experience in practical mining, I openly assert that to my views it is *vice versa* to what the Doctor says; and if we take into consideration as to how and where gold is found, it will bear me out to the letter. If the Doctor and myself were both to write books, what a contrast there would be, and it would show that very little dependence could be placed on what is written by old theoretical writers. Even what is written by Practicals, with all the recent discoveries of Nature's laws, is little more than mere opinion. I say that it is folly for the would-be geologists to fall back and take up what is written in old books for their defence, for it is ruinous to young students. Then, for argument sake, take the Doctor's views and mine. One openly states that the ponderous ore sinks into the earth, and the other says it flys out—quite *vice versa*. This gives the reader an opportunity to form his own opinion. I say that nothing bears out my views so well as gold; it is found the most massive as a metal in the alluvial soil, and I say that it never was in a melting state. Then, I may be asked, how could it form in massive lumps? My answer is this, that it forms under its own law of crystallisation, precisely in the same manner as native copper and silver form under a cold process. It is my belief that gold will not mineralise with any substance, but is ever in its native state. Man may talk of sulphur and quartz producing gold when none is visible to the eye. I do not dispute this; but I do contend that the gold is distinct in its own solids, and when it is reduced so low as to liberate these solids they form their great affinity for quicksilver, which will join it.

It may not be out of place here to notice that all minerals, and, in fact, all substances have their law of crystallisation. Then, it is necessary to understand what is meant by crystallisation. I give my views generally on the subject. First, I say that crystallisation is performed in every natural substance that grows and increases in bulk. All substances are atoms; they form their own elementary law, move from place to place, and, where they find a substance they have a love, or I may say an affinity, for they accumulate and form a body, if not interfered with, crystallising after their own kind. This I call the true law of crystallisation—whether it be in the mineral, vegetable, or animal kingdom, it is the same; but if either be intruded on by other substances during the process of crystallisation it alters the crystal—it is a cross breed, only to be compared with the mule, mule-bird, or an engrafted tree. We find that the true crystal of quartz is six-sided; but when intruded on, or is the intruder, the crystal is altered. This law prevails in all the mineral kingdom, which clearly shows that all these substances were passing through the earth in atoms, and still do so. The ores are ever interfering with each other, and wherever they intrude they alter the original crystal, and often its apparent colour. It has been argued that the scoria of known eruptive mountains produce mineral crystals. There is nothing extraordinary in this. Here is a substance thrown off that has not evaporated all the mineral substance it contains, and when it is cooling down the atoms are liberated, as lead is from a silver test, and these pass off into the atmosphere, or crystallise and remain on the outside. Here some few did remain; but all must be aware that these are not natural crystals—they can only be compared to grapes grown in a hot-house. In no case will either crystallise or grow if 20° too hot or 20° too cold; but these volcanic productions never produce lodes or faults, or show that a single move ever took place in them.

Man, in attempting to fathom the natural laws prevailing in the earth, must take them as he finds them, and their action shows that all substances therein do move and intrude on each other in quantities sufficient to alter these crystals. I cannot find two layers of rock, called the same, in which the crystals have not been altered by their uniting in different proportions. Whether this change by amalgamation took place in the sea or in the stratification afterwards, by one layer decaying and the other growing, or by atoms passing on as gases, will not alter the law as to their possessing life: they live, die, move on, and re-crystallise, under their own natural law. Your readers by this will understand me as to what I shall ever call crystallisation. All Nature proceeds on the same broad principle. I say all things that increase and take particular forms, do so by crystallisation. I am greatly surprised to find man, who is so familiar with the mineral kingdom, has not long since discovered that all things are ever changing, and are only emblems of the earth, which, in itself, possesses veins, arteries, ligaments, and even a nervous sensation. I stigmatise as narrow-minded men all those who pretend to argue that lodes originated from cracks: they formed when the earth was originated; it could not work one hour without them. I am rather out of place here with these remarks, but I felt compelled to introduce them, to show what I mean when I use the word crystallisation, as it will be found to be the general basis of my argument. Before I again return to gold, I wish to make a few remarks on metallic formations. Noticing that every substance but gold is found as an ore, in combination with some other substance, a few are also occasionally found metallic, but not generally; tin, lead, or zinc are rarely, if ever, found in a metallic state, notwithstanding the ease with which they may be smelted. This appears to be somewhat strange; not that I, for a moment, think the earth to be deficient of what may be required to cause it to form native, but it rarely appears to fall in with that substance. There appears to be a flux wanted, to cause the solid atoms to unite and form a metallic body; this may arise from various circumstances—first, say tin is interfered with, and it united with oxygen before electricity has had its due action on the metal. After it is joined with oxygen, it may shield it from the action of electricity. This appears to be borne out from tin smelting so freely when brought into contact with fire; the moment heat expels the oxygen the tin melts and unites. I am convinced that electricity cannot have had sufficient heat in the earth to expel the oxygen. This goes far to prove that great heat does not exist in the earth; were it so, tin would as readily melt there as in a fire. We have no proof of anything that has largely combined with oxygen in the earth ever coming in contact with sufficient heat to cause it to become metallic, but we know it will become so, if a sufficient heat is produced to expel the oxygen. We also know that even native copper will become an oxide. I further know there are many substances that will unite and become metallic at a very low temperature, whether in the earth or on the surface.

To keep my subject in view, and to bear this out, I have to fall back on electricity. I say here is the life of all creation. I may fairly say there is no void space; it is in every nook and corner. It is the origin of fire; wherever friction is brought to bear on electricity it produces fire, and when that fire burns out, which it is sure to do when the fuel is exhausted, a new fire is not to be produced without the use of friction. Some substances require more friction than others to produce fire; but all fire vanishes when the supply of fuel ceases. We know of no friction in the earth sufficient to produce a fire; but we know the earth produces substances that will catch fire with a candle when it meets oxygen. Volcanic mountains contain substances that will catch fire with very little friction. On these substances meeting the atmospheric air when in a fermenting state, the lightning itself from a cloud over, I think, would be sufficient to ignite the mass; but to my mind there is not a possibility of it first igniting deeper in the earth than where oxygen penetrates. I might ask to what depth would a coal mine burn into the earth if it once caught fire and was left to itself? I should think my friend "John Jones" would not argue that it would burn longer than the coal lasted, and that it would stop at the first fault, if it were only a few yards shift.

Returning to gold, I am not aware it was ever found as an ore; it appears to be ever metallic, from its atoms to the large lumps found—that is, there is no middle process; it appears to have an affinity or a love to join to its own kind, and its atoms, as they pass on, adhere to each other. There are two cases man might assign for its uniting—first, it is known to unite freely about the earth's surface, then oxygen may be the uniting flux, if that gas were one of the origins of the earth's formation, it may be in its own natural elements, or gold may be nothing more than what may be so termed the acid of that gas; the second case may be that its atoms unite with a very slight assistance of electricity, when near the sun's rays. These are subjects for man's meditation, as he knows the atoms, in passing through the earth and when near the surface unite and solidify, forming lumps of gold. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.

THE TAIBACH MINE.

SIR,—I have read a sort of covetous defence, made by Mr. Hopgood on behalf of Captain Waters, of the Vale of Towy Mine, who, he states, has been unjustly treated. I propose to examine the correspondence, and will show that Mr. Hopgood is wrong in making that assertion, taking the letter from Mr. Hopgood to enquire of this mining captain whether it was a safe investment for his money. Also take the reply. In the first place, this Capt. Waters commences his cargo of valuable information, which sails under false colours. He states that he is a personal friend of the proprietor, and that he has strongly advised him not to work this sett, or expend any more money. This a part of the false cargo. Then he refers to a Capt. Dingle, to a report given by the latter, and I must say the wording of Capt. Waters's letter, in speaking of a brother captain, is not very complimentary. Using his own language, "A person calling himself Capt. Dingle." Has Capt. Waters any doubt about this person not being entitled to the rank of captain in the mining world, or did he do it thinking by using the phrase "calling himself" to throw a doubt before Mr. Hopgood that his report was not to be depended upon? However, I have not the least doubt but that Captain Dingle will defend himself, and shall proceed with the letter. Capt. Waters states that he has never been within four miles of this mineral sett, and based his opinion entirely upon the little knowledge he has got of geology, and is confident, also, that it is out of the metalliferous range. After condemning this mineral district by his geological theory, I do trust to see a little of this knowledge of his. Capt. Waters appears before the public in the Journal. I stated that it was a covetous defence. It is shown from Mr. Hopgood's own letter that he should consider Capt. Waters responsible for any loss incurred. There cannot be much speculation in Mr. Hopgood if he expects everything to turn up trumps before the game commences. I cannot agree with Mr. Hopgood about the honest opinion of Captain Waters after he states that he has never seen this mineral sett, and depends only upon his own geological talents, for they are confuted in the Journal of Sept. 21, 1861, a report speaking very favourably of this very spot he has condemned. Mr. Hopgood appears very sanguine that this Capt. Waters has saved his pocket by not entering upon the Taibach Mine. I assert that Capt. Waters has done all he can to injure the county with respect to its mineral properties, but I maintain that the day is not far distant when it will rival the joining county, Cardigan. Such men as Capt. Waters ought to be exposed in every possible way. I consider he has taken money out of his friend, Mr. Hopgood's, pocket by his hasty and biassed opinion in condemning a district he knows nothing about. The Welsh miner and labourer will not forget the man that injures them from obtaining their daily sustenance. Before closing I must inform Captain Waters that the letters in the *Mining Journal*, in answer to "J. A. T.," was intended for him, and he has been justly challenged to open discussion on the various statements; and a man so talented in geology will surely come forward and defend himself. As for "J. A. T.," I shall simply say that—J-ack's A-ll T-raitor.—*August* 30. WELSHMAN No. 2.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

SIR,—Mr. Hopgood's attempted defence of the man who, on July 13, designates me as his "personal friend," does honour perhaps to the goodness of his heart, but utterly fails as a refutation of the principal charge made against the mining captain by "Veritas"—"That he stated to the London correspondent that the Taibach mineral sett was out of the metalliferous range." From the correspondence put in by Mr. Hopgood in last week's Journal this charge may now be fairly considered as substantiated as forming the opinion of Capt. Waters, Vale of Towy Mine; and, furthermore, I consider such an opinion, coming from a resident mining agent of this locality, and judging from Mr. Hopgood's own impression, as having a most damaging effect on mineral property in which I am interested. In strict justice, therefore, towards myself and the other gentlemen concerned, it alike becomes my privilege as well as a duty towards a more perfect obliteration of what I hold to be a most erroneous assumption which has thus been endeavoured to be impressed on the minds of mining speculators, in the shape of a sweeping charge against a district which, according to the received opinions of several mining men, is a highly mineralised stratum, to enquire of Capt. Waters how he came to entertain the opinion that the Taibach mineral sett is out of the metalliferous range? It cannot be from actual observation, for he acknowledges, in his communication to Mr. Hopgood, that he has not been within four miles of the sett. Then, how did he arrive at such an opinion? In conclusion, I sincerely trust, for his own sake, if not in justice to others, that Capt. Waters will, at all events, endeavour to prove to the mining world that this, to me, new geological theory of his is founded on a just and accurate basis, borne out from a correct comprehension of this highly interesting science, and that no active or subtle agency has been permitted, as an operative cause, to either bias his judgment or warp his mind. W. G. S. T.

The correct name of the mineral sett is Talaubach or Talbach, and not "Talaubach."

THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY.

SIR,—I have read the report of the half-yearly general meeting of the Great Moelwyn Slate Company, in the Journal of Aug. 20, and cannot see the propriety or justice of the aspersions cast on the Welsh generally and on quarry agents in particular at that meeting, because the shares of this company are at a discount, and the too sanguine expectations of the directors are not realised. In their report, published March 21, 1863, the directors choose to say—"Sufficient rock was laid bare to make 25 tons of slate per diem in two or three months from the south vein." Will the directors or secretary be good enough to say how the Welsh, or any "interested parties," prevented this large make from occurring?" And, if not made, the slate must still be in the vein. Why not take it out? Is it not a fact that this vein has been practically abandoned by the same management, who now (sixteen months later) report—"The period for slate-making has not arrived. The directors are satisfied it is purely accidental." If purely accidental, what have "interested parties" or Welshmen had to do with the accident? Mr. Thornthwaite is made to say—"If the writer of a letter in the Journal had any *bona fide* object in view, he would have shown the better way." There must have been some want of a better knowledge of the way when no one could foretell if it would be 40 or 100 yards to roof up; and the engineer admits the costs of this one item to have been 1500*l.* more than anticipated. As a make of 25 tons per day was estimated in 1863, and proved false, it is quite fair for an agent to doubt the accuracy of the secretary's modest estimate to get 40 or 50 tons per week in three months' time.

Mr. Guyon is made to say the quarry agents condemn the mode in which this quarry has been opened. The Secretary replies—"There are no two ways of opening a quarry in that district;" and adds that "every slate manager has a peculiar mode of his own." So has the secretary, and each, no doubt, conscientiously believes his way the best. Undoubtedly there are *two* ways. The one which leads to success and to dividends; and the other, which entails loss and bitter disappointment. The only question left for the secretary to decide is, which of these two ways is he pursuing for the Great Moelwyn Company? If this company, as the Secretary states, under Welsh superintendence sunk 20,000*l.*, what were the directors and secretary doing that they did not stop proceedings before so great a loss arose; and why charge every Welshman with giving this quarry a bad name simply because they have not any faith in the quality of the rock, and never had any belief in the report published in 1863? Many an agent at that time earnestly wished he could discover this company's *secret* for turning any quantity of rock, of bad or indifferent quality, into 25 tons of good marketable slates per day. It is reported of the meeting this month that the Chairman said the present company had sold 100,000 slates. Did he mean they had contracted to deliver that number when made? The shipments to June 30 contain no slates from a quarry they are in; is not likely the Welsh of the locality would buy 100,000 slates from a quarry they are said to dislike. Unkind rumour says the slates on the roof of the buildings were not all made at Moelwyn. Quarry agents (Welsh or not) would say to everyone, be not too sanguine, nor build castles in the air. There are difficulties unseen, besides a fault in the trap and a slight alteration in the dip of the beds, suggesting to experienced men a dislocation in the rock, productive of a great amount of waste. Be sure of the joints, that these are not too narrow and nearly rectangular with the plerial; watch the cleavage,

that it does not break like the spall from a flint. If these are good, give a favourable report. I wish every quarry success, and shall be happy to offer my congratulations at your first dividend meeting; permit me also to reserve my condolence, lest unhappily you meet with a reverse. And now let me bear testimony to the uniform courtesy experienced from every agent in the Festiniog district. I have received every attention, information, and insight into the working of their quarries, the cost and powers of production of the machinery, with the makers' names, and for these many attentions and much useful information I beg to tender my warmest and best thanks.

Aug. 27. AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE SLATE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.

To the SHAREHOLDERS,—As you have, no doubt, received the circular issued by the directors on the 23d inst., stating the progress and present operations in the different levels at the quarry, as given by our engineer, I think you will agree with me in considering that, though the progress is slow, it is sure, and, so far as operations have gone, the quarry seems opening up well, and offers, by perseverance and expenditure of capital, to become a valuable property, notwithstanding some drawbacks. But what I wish to suggest is this, that as we may in a month or so expect our next annual meeting, would it not be advisable before that time to have the quarry inspected by a competent person, on behalf of the shareholders, so as to have an independent report for our guidance at the next annual meeting? The expense of such report would be but little, equally borne by the subscribers, and would be, I am certain, money well spent. I do not make this suggestion because I have not confidence in our engineer, but simply to have an independent opinion of the progress and future prospects of the quarry. H. HASTINGS, M.D.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.

SIR,—On two former occasions I have written to you predicting a favourable future for this mine, and I am proud to think that results have thus far borne out the correctness of my judgment; and though I may by so doing be accused of being of too sanguine a temperament, increased by the present verification of my predictions, I have no hesitation in saying that in a very short time—probably ere this has been many days in print—such a discovery will be made in the mine as has not taken place in this district since West Basset cut rich a few years since, and shares rose to 40*l.* each. I need not tell you that the East Grenville lode is a continuation of the celebrated lode so long in dispute between South Frances and West Basset Mine. In East Grenville, in the 65 fm. level, 7 fms. of ground have been driven through, yielding upwards of 100 tons of good ore. In the present end the lode has what the miners call "taken horse," or divided into two branches, with a patch of granite between them. This is incident to all lodes, and is a favourable feature, and I think that when clear of the horse the lode will be found as productive as ever. This level (the 65) is generally considered to be the top of the ore, but I do not think so; my views are that the ore dipping east or towards the shaft will be found in the shallower levels, and as there are two stopes in the back of the 65, each worth 7 tons of ore per fathom (stoping at 2*l.* per fathom), and as the 55 is already beginning to be of value, my opinion seems to be so far partly confirmed. The most important feature in the mine, however, is the 75 fm. level; this has been driven on a lode which, though not at present to value, will, I believe, in a short time lead to such a deposit of mineral as must cause the adventurers to be well pleased with the prospects before them. In the 65 they drove about 16 fms. before the ore was met with, and in the bottom of that level there is a lode that in places would yield more than 10 tons of ore per fathom. In the 75, though the end is still 7 fms. behind the point at which the ore came in in the 65, the lode is nearly 3 ft. wide, in easy ground (driving at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom), and presenting such indications as to make me feel very confident that a splendid course of ore is not far distant. If such should be the case, if the ore should come in earlier here than it did in the 65, it will strengthen my views that the 65 is not the top of the bunch, and in this case the ore will in all probability be found in the shaft before the next level (the 85) will be reached, and which they are sinking for with all possible dispatch. Nor is the western ground the only point to which I direct my attention. In my former letters I alluded to the fine indications in the eastern shallow levels, and still maintain that they are pretty certain, ultimately, to lead to great discoveries, for finer indications of contiguous courses of ore I never saw. On a general view of the mine, I feel more confident than when I last wrote to you that it will become a valuable property, and that great discoveries are on the eve of being made. I am perhaps intruding to too great an extent upon your space, but as I have often seen your columns open to prognostications which have not been fulfilled, I think in your good nature you will allow me the gratification of calling attention to my past predictions, and to express my very firm convictions as to the future. AGENT.

Camborne, Aug. 30.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE—WINDING-UP.

SIR,—The reply of "One Interested" to "Common Sense" shows in the most conclusive manner that "One Interested" is bereft of that sterling article. He prates about what he does not understand; if he had the smallest knowledge of Companies' law he would not have put forward such a reply to the sensible letter of "Common Sense." I would simply refer him to the Companies Act, and ask him to point out the clause which would enable a liquidator to carry on the mine or to apply any part of the 1000*l.* to be borrowed towards such a purpose. I am afraid the liquidator would find himself in the wrong box. The duty of liquidator's is to apply the property of the company in satisfaction of the liabilities. Now, the extra 100*l.* above the 1000*l.* was owing to creditors friendly to the company, who had consented to wait until the realisation of the machinery. The liquidators *must* have applied the 1000*l.* towards satisfying the liabilities, therefore every creditor of the company would have been paid months since, and these vexatious proceedings, which are utterly opposed to the wishes of every shareholder, would have been impossible. It is strange that Cornish merchants should be so blind to their own interests. Even if the liquidators had paid other creditors in preference to them, that payment, by the 164th section, would have been bad and void as against them. The Vice-Warden never made any such offer as alleged in the letter of "One Interested." The Cornish creditors can be paid in full any moment they like to let the company wind-up its own affairs.

Aug. 30. A HOLDER OF ONE HUNDRED SHARES.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

NORTH GREAT WORK TIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held on Aug. 26, at the offices of the company, Steele-street, Liverpool,

Mr. JOHN LEWIS in the chair.

The accounts for the three months ending June 12, showing a debit balance of 157*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*, were approved and passed.

Capts. Vivian and Pope, agents of the mine, reported as follows:—

Since the general meeting of shareholders, in April last, we have driven the deep adit east of Thomas's shaft, on the south lode, 5 fms.; lode at present 8 in. wide, composed chiefly of gossan and good saving work for tin. We have driven the deep adit south of Parson's shaft, on the caunter, 11 fms.; lode at present disturbed by an elvan course. We have driven the shallow adit north of Vivian's shaft, on the same lode, about 13½ fms. The lode having divided, we have been driving on the eastern branch, which, however, does not appear to be the main part. We shall now open on the other, or western, branch. We have driven the same level south of Vivian's shaft, on this lode, about 9½ fms., through a large and very kindly lode, generally producing good saving work for tin. We have cut down and secured from surface 12 fms. deep a shaft south of this end, and shall commence sinking forthwith on a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth about 5*l.* per fathom. This shaft will come down to ventilate the shallow adit now rapidly approaching it, and will, at the same time, open up tin ground, which will work at a low tribute. We have driven the shallow adit east of Vivian's shaft, on the north lode, 12 fms.; lode worth for that distance from 4*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom, and improving in depth. We have sunk a shaft, to the east of Vivian's about 30 fms., 11 fms. from surface on a kindly lode, producing altogether good saving work for tin; but have been obliged to suspend the further sinking of the same for the present, owing to the water. We have also sunk a shaft north of Vivian's, on the caunter, 12 fms. from surface; lode varying from 1 ft. to 2 ft. wide, tinny. In the above we have sold 2 tons 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. of black tin, realising 159*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* At the same time, the heaps of tinstuff on the mine have been largely accumulating, this excessively dry summer having almost exhausted our stamping-power.

The minutes of the last extraordinary meeting, held on May 26, having been approved and passed, it was resolved—That the mine be, and is now, placed under the Cost-book System.——A call of 2*s.* per share was made.——Messrs. J. Lewis, Brett, Blyth, and Hughes were re-elected the committee of management; and the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Lewis for his courteous conduct in the chair.

SOUTH LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Copthall-buildings, on Monday.

Mr. F. G. LANE was voted to the chair.

Mr. WALTER THOMSON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,—

The CHAIRMAN said that the object of the present meeting was two-fold—to elect from the body of shareholders a few gentlemen to act as the finance committee, into whose hands would be placed the capital that had been subscribed for working the mine; and, secondly, to approve, or otherwise, of the code of rules and regulations that had been prepared for their future guidance. He had carefully perused those rules, and felt no hesitation in saying that they were, in every respect, just and equitable, and eminently suited to the satisfactory control of any cost-book enterprise. As regards the mine, he could assure the shareholders that, unless he had felt perfectly satisfied that it would upon development prove a remunerative enterprise, he should not have introduced it to his friends and the public; but before he became associated with it he obtained the testimony of several eminent practical authorities as to its prospects of success, all of whom expressed an unequivocal opinion that the property presented all the essential elements of a permanently productive mine. Among others, Capt. Chappell, of Wheal Sithney and Carnmeal United Mines, states that the sett is bounded on the west and north by New Wheal Lovell and East Wheal Lovell, but that the lodes were a continuation of the Old Trevenen, Trumpet Consols, and Wheal Lovell, which were situated to the west of South Lovell, and had made very large profits, Trevenen paying in one year alone for dues more than 20,000*l.* The geological position of South Lovell (continued the Chairman) was all that the most sanguine could desire; and as to the general prospects of the sett, the same authority states that operations were continued by the former workers to within 50 fms. of intersecting one of the principal lodes, when, some of the adventurers having got into difficulties in other concerns, the mine was suspended—the 50 fathoms remaining to be driven to cut the lodes, to accomplish which, including all the necessary costs, would not exceed 500*l.* It appeared that, from the information which Capt. Chappell had obtained from the most respectable sources, coupled with his own opinion, he felt assured that sufficient tin would be raised to pay the cost of the adit, after the lodes should have been laid open. The agent of Stray Park (Capt. E. Rogers) states that the lodes in the neighbourhood generally made shallow as well as in depth, and, therefore, the chances in South Lovell were that sufficient tin might soon be raised, not only to pay for all the erections, but to leave a good profit. He (the Chairman) said it was such opinions as these that had induced him to initiate the undertaking, and it afforded him peculiar pleasure to be able to inform the shareholders that not only had every opinion subsequently obtained fully confirmed those to which he had adverted, but even the little that had been done upon the property since it had been in the hands of the present company practically substantiated the favourable opinions expressed with regard to it. Indeed, from all that he had been able to ascertain upon the subject, it would seem that, like numberless other instances, the first set of workers, after incurring a large outlay in partially opening the mine, had discontinued operations at the very point at which the result of their expenditure was about to be tested; for example, more than 300 fathoms of adit had been driven to accomplish a certain object—the cutting of the main lode; but, when about 50 fms. from the goal, disputes and difficulties arose, and operations were suspended, leaving it to others to cut the lode and to test the actual value of the property at a small outlay. But the object of the present company would not be confined to the driving of this adit, as two shafts had been sunk, which were being cleared up, whence other lodes would be cheaply and expeditiously reached. He ought also to mention that South Lovell was between the two important cross-courses of the district—the East Lovell and the Basset and Grylls—between which all the mines in the district made their ore, and of several lodes which intersected the property there were those of Old Lovell and Trumpet Consols, which had returned enormous riches. All he, in conclusion, would say was that he confidently believed, with good practical and economical management, South Lovell would soon prove no unimportant addition to the far-famed mines of the Helston district. (Hear.)

Mr. ALLISON enquired if any information had been recently received from the mine?——The CHAIRMAN said that Capt. Chappell, who was present, had, he believed, received a communication from the mine, which he would, no doubt, read.

Capt. CHAPPELL said that the communication referred to stated that good progress was being made in clearing the shaft, and that the men thought they were close to the lode, having found some good stones of tin. From the testimony of a miner who formerly worked there, it would seem that there were now underground rich piles of tinstuff, for at the former working the adit, from not having been properly secured, ran together, when the water rose, and the company, being poor, had not sufficient means to clear it. This miner further stated that when the water was drained there would be found a run of rich tin ground in the bottom of the adit level.

Dr. A. Bridge and Messrs. B. Hollingsworth and H. J. Whaley were appointed the finance committee.

The SECRETARY having read the code of rules and regulations which had been prepared for the future government of the company, upon the proposition of Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, seconded by Mr. ALLISON, it was unanimously resolved that they be the rules of the company, and that they be entered in the cost-book.

The London and County Bank and Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. were appointed the company's bankers. A unanimous vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday—

Mr. J. W. CUSACK in the chair.

Mr. W. H. ROBINSON (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that, about two months ago, in sinking a shaft to meet the No. 1 level, a rich deposit of copper ore was struck, yielding, by assay of Messrs. Griffith and Barton, 19·32 per cent. of copper. To prove this deposit the men were put to drive on the lode, and continued to do so for a month. The state of the air then rendered it necessary to discontinue driving further, and to resume sinking the shaft, from which copper is still being sent up. The No. 1 level, at a depth of 76 ft. below the point where this discovery was made, has now been driven through the Elizabeth lode, which is found to consist of 23 feet of quartz, the inner portion of which contains copper ore of equal richness to that discovered in the shaft. In consequence of this discovery the directors have taken measures for the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the works. One of the body (Mr. Cusack) has undertaken the local management; contracts have been entered into with an experienced person for the erection of buildings and machinery, including a Blake's stone-breaker, powerful crushers, jigging apparatus, and large water-wheel capable of driving the whole. The directors are still hopeful as to the value of their property as a gold mine—as the property is opened, the gold may at any moment be struck in paying quantities. On the subject of the purchase of the right to work the bed of the River Mawddach, the directors have to report that the operations in that part of the property are without satisfactory results, and having had their attention called to certain alleged acts on the part of the vendor, the directors have been advised to resist any further payment on that account, and to take steps for the recovery of former payments. As this matter is *sub judice*, the directors are precluded from making any lengthened or more particular statement respecting it. Mr. John Petherick had been engaged to make a survey of the property, and to estimate its value and prospects.

The report of Mr. G. A. Henty, the superintendent (which appeared in last week's Journal), was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that, while on behalf of the board he moved that the report of the directors should be received and adopted, he wished to state, with reference to the balance-sheet, that it should be merely received and entered on the minutes. As to the item of 550*l.* for directors' fees, Mr. Cooper, the auditor, would inform them that this amount had not been paid to the directors—it appeared merely as a charge, but of that amount only 150*l.* had been received.

Mr. COOPER explained that as the directors were entitled to receive 550*l.*, that amount was placed in the balance-sheet as a charge against the company.——The CHAIRMAN said that the amount was enbodied in the item of 774*l.*, sundry accounts, which appeared on the other side of the balance-sheet.

A SHAREHOLDER did not understand the explanation. Upon the last occasion attention was drawn to the question of the directors' remuneration, when he stated, as he still thought, that it would be a graceful act on the part of the board if they declined to accept fees until some results had been obtained from which the shareholders had benefitted At the last meeting the directors engaged not to accept any more fees than the amount they had then received—500*l.*—except by a vote of a general meeting, and, therefore, he was rather astonished to find that any amount had been received. With respect to the 550*l.*, as a matter of account it was of little consequence how it stood, seeing that they had not got the funds to pay it.

Mr. PEARSON, reverting to the question of the directors' remuneration, drew attention to the discussion which took place upon the point at the last general meeting, and quoted from the report which appeared in the *Mining Journal* to the following effect:—"The directors having retired, were unanimously re-elected, and a discussion arose as to the remuneration, when the directors stated that if it were the wish of the shareholders they would not accept any further remuneration until dividends were paid, but it was suggested that the matter should be left in the hands of the directors, or that they should for the present receive half the amount to which they were entitled under the Articles of Association. The latter suggestion seemed to meet with general approval."

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had not taken half, nor one-third, of the remuneration to which they were entitled under the Articles.——Mr. PEARSON said he should certainly oppose even the reception of the balance-sheet. He could not see what object was gained by entering upon one side an amount which was paid, or liable to be paid, for the sake of writing on the other side the whole amount.

The CHAIRMAN said the board had no power to meddle in any way with the balance-sheet as presented by the auditors, who were officers appointed by the shareholders.

Mr. PEARSON said, according to the Articles, two auditors should be chosen—two shareholders.——The CHAIRMAN said that according to the Articles the shareholders could appoint, and had appointed, whom they pleased.

Mr. HAMILTON wished to know the object of the board in advising that the balance-sheet should only be received and entered on the minutes?——The CHAIRMAN said that the object of the board was merely to show that the balance-sheet had been presented. As far as the directors were concerned, they had not the slightest objection one way or the other, but the directors were bound to receive it.

Mr. F. H. DEANE said that, at the beginning of the company, he was but a small shareholder, but had from time to time increased his interest, being led to do so, as no doubt had many others, by the flattering reports which had been circulated. About six weeks since he called at the office of the company, when he was informed that the prospects of the mine were really about to take altogether a new and more favourable form. He was told that great discoveries of copper had been made, and that there was no doubt dividends would shortly be declared; and that one of the directors either had taken, or was about to take, the 12,500 forfeited shares, and pay the call upon them, such confidence had he in the improved position and prospects of the mine, but these shares had not been taken up. When he paid subsequent visits to the offices he was told that new blood was required on the board, and it was suggested that he (Mr. Deane) should join the direction, when, a little influenced by the improved prospects of the company, off-hand, and without consideration, he consented. Shortly afterwards he was informed that he had been appointed to a seat at the board; but this unconditional appointment he declined, and took further time to consider, and again declined. It being represented, however, that Mr. Cusack, one of the directors, was superintending the works at the mine, and that, in consequence of there not being sufficient directors, the operations of the company were impeded, he again consented to join the direction. About a month ago he attended the first meeting, when he was sorry to say that he was at issue with his co-directors on one important point in connection with the management of the affairs of the company. Under those circumstances it became a question with him whether he should resign or continue as a director, but, the general meeting being so near at hand, he considered it would be to the interest of the shareholders to continue in the direction. As regards the purchase of the river washings, he had been long of opinion that the directors had no power, and were not justified in effecting that purchase in the name of the company, and he proposed that the question should be laid before counsel. That opinion had been taken, which was to the effect that there existed no power on the part of the directors to have made this purchase. He felt relieved upon this point being cleared up, and it was upon that ground that he was about to propose an amendment to the adoption of the report. His amendment was to the effect—That the directors, without the sanction of an extraordinary general meeting, had exceeded their powers in making the purchase of the river washings; that the contract was not binding upon the shareholders; and that, generally, due care had not been exercised in the management of the company's affairs, consequently the report of the directors should be rejected.

Mr. E. PEARSON seconded the amendment, and quoted clause 90 of the Articles of Association, showing that no purchase could be made without the sanction of an extraordinary general meeting. He contended, therefore, that although the fact was mentioned in the report of the directors at the last annual general meeting, and which report was received and adopted, that the purchase was invalid, inasmuch as it should have received the sanction of an extraordinary general meeting. As regards Mr. Petherick's report, it had been seen that that report, referring to the copper, stated that there was not sufficient to pay the cost of the extraction, and that, referring to the property generally, Mr. Petherick recommended the company not to be continued. How that could be reconciled with the reports from the mine, which appeared from time to time in the *Mining Journal*, he could not see. Mr. Petherick, specially referring to the gold, states that—"Quartz in considerable abundance, in veins and detached masses, exists on this property, but its auriferous character does not appear to have been established on satisfactory grounds as yet. The alleged existence of gold in remunerative quantities, if at all, in the veins of quartz, has not yet been ascertained by actual experiment; and any which the quartz may possibly contain, not being visible to the eye, it is obviously impossible for anyone to form an opinion of its value from inspection. Under such circumstances, the value of the mine as a gold speculation at present must necessarily be very doubtful, and I would strongly recommend that before any further outlay be incurred in the erection of houses, machinery, and other works of a permanent character, the actual quantity of gold, whatever it may be, which the auriferous quartz may contain, shall be accurately ascertained by assay, so that its economical value may be placed beyond doubt in the first instance. For that purpose, I would advise that a series of carefully prepared samples of quartz from the different veins, fairly representing the whole mass to be treated, shall be tested in the usual manner, and the results, together with a notice of the places from where they were taken, be registered in a book, to be kept for that purpose by the resident agent, for future reference, should the results be such as to justify the further prosecution of the works."

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Mr. Petherick was acquainted with gold mining?

The CHAIRMAN could not answer that question.

Mr. PEARSON said that Mr. Petherick further stated in his report that "for obvious reasons I am not at present in a position to justify my expressing a decided opinion of the value of the mine as a gold speculation, but without wishing in any way to prejudge the case, I may state that I have no confidence whatever in the truth of the published statements of the quantities of gold said to be contained in the quartz, and unless the average of the assays of the series of samples shall show that the quartz found on the property contains sufficient 'gold' to defray the expense of the prosecution of the mine, after the completion of the necessary machinery and buildings, I would advise the immediate abandonment of the mine as a worthless speculation, for I have no hesitation in stating that the copper ore which the veins may possibly contain cannot be worked with advantage, *per se*, although, if extracted in conjunction with the gold-bearing quartz, as a secondary object, and without involving any additional expenses beyond that of preparing it for the market, it might yield a trifling profit."

Mr. HAMILTON wished to know if since the appointment of the present captain there had been any assays made showing a yield of as much as 7½ ozs. per ton of quartz?——The CHAIRMAN begged to distinctly state that he had with his own hand picked out promiscuously some pieces of quartz which his own assayer on the mine proved to contain 7 ozs. 9 dwts. 8 grs. of gold to the ton; but then there were others presenting precisely the same appearance which contained only traces of gold. Since then the quartz had been tested upon a much larger scale, and in all cases gold had been found.

Col. HOGG did not think it fair or honourable on the part of any body of shareholders, because the enterprise in which they had engaged had not yet turned out well, to attempt to repudiate the obligations into which they had entered, and that upon the ground of what could be designated as nothing but a legal quibble—that the sanction of the shareholders should have been obtained at an extraordinary general meeting, instead of at an ordinary general meeting. The directors were honourable men, and there could be no doubt what they had done was what they considered would be the best for the company, but there was no doubt that the directors had been deceived. The great point for the shareholders to decide was—would the mine pay for working?

The CHAIRMAN would ask what objection could be raised to the report? It was a mere detail of fact, which no one could gainsay. He totally denied Mr. Petherick's statement with regard to the copper, "that there was not sufficient at any time to repay the cost of extraction;" and with regard to the gold, Mr. Petherick admitted that he was not able to give an opinion; but, upon the other hand, they had the most encouraging testimony of such men as Capt. Martin, of the Cambrian, than whom no one knew more of gold quartz; and also of the agents of the Vigra and Clogau and the Welsh Gold Companies. There could be no doubt that this company was in the same position as that of the other Welsh gold companies for some time after they had been started—the prospects held out at the commencement having been overdrawn. In many cases the results had not been so satisfactory as expected, but in some cases—such as in the Vigra and Clogau—the expectations had been very far exceeded. As regards the river washings, he could not for the present make any statement, although in the notice convening the meeting it was mentioned that an extraordinary general meeting would be held for the purpose of affixing the seal of the company to the contract. Writs had been served against the company, and the directors were about to appear against them. The matter had been placed in the hands of their legal adviser, who had recommended that the necessary steps should be taken to defend the company, but that no disclosure should be at present made as to the facts of the case. All he could say was that the directors had resisted the payment.

Mr. HAMILTON wished to know if the directors had obtained another opinion for themselves?——The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, but stated that it could not now be well produced, as it contained directions as to the legal steps to be taken. In respect of the balance-sheet, the directors did not propose it should be adopted, because it contained an item of 2500*l.*, which referred to the river washings. With reference to Mr. Petherick, it was very unfortunate for him that there were parties thoroughly conversant with the copper and gold formations of Wales, who had come forward to give their opinion—for instance, there was Mr. Warington Smyth, the Government Inspector, Capt. Martin, of the Cambrian, and Capt. Pascoe. The Cambrian Company had refused to allow Capt. Martin to publish a report, but he (the Chairman) knew that he entertained a very favourable opinion of the property; and Mr. Warington Smyth, at his last visit, stated that he had never seen such a change in any mine, and that the way in which the operations were being conducted reflected great credit upon the management; Mr. Smyth further stated that he believed it would eventually turn out a good concern. Mr. Petherick had told them that there was not enough copper to pay for extraction, but it could be proved by the cost-sheet that the actual outlay for taking away 14 feet of ore from the shaft was 17*l.*, while the ore dressed and sampled was valued at 64*l.*; and yet Mr. Petherick said it would not pay for the cost of extraction. Moreover, Mr. Petherick had not alluded to the fact that they had been sinking on the back of the copper lode.

Mr. HAMILTON enquired if the captain at the mine had expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which Mr. Petherick inspected the mine?

The CHAIRMAN would not like to make any remarks as to what the captain had stated upon that point. He (the Chairman) had his own opinion, and he did not hesitate to say that from no mere inspection, as Mr. Petherick admitted, could anyone speak as to what the property contained, and, therefore, could not in any way estimate its value—and that to which Mr. Petherick referred as "trumpery machinery," was merely a set of temporary trial stamps. It was a singular fact that at the last meeting complaints were raised against the directors that machinery had not been erected, but now it was objected to because stamps had been erected for trying the quartz. It was an acknowledged fact that Mr. Petherick was not capable of giving an opinion upon their property, and for the simple reason that he was not conversant with Welsh gold mining. The whole question resolves itself into this—either Mr. Petherick was right, and Mr. Henty, their superintendent, was wrong, or *vice versa*.

After some further discussion, during which several points were adverted to which had no bearing whatever upon the objects of the meeting, the amendment was carried.

The auditors were re-appointed. The re-election of Mr. Cusack was opposed and carried. Messrs. E. Pearson, Arthur à Beckett, and A. Bathurst was elected directors.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday, when no business was transacted.

Col. Maude (a director) tendered his resignation, which the meeting refused to accept.

The proceedings then terminated.

EAST WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday,—Mr. B. W. WELLES in the chair.

It was resolved that the mine should be divided into 9600 shares, and that Mr. H. Wills be the secretary, at a salary of eight guineas per month. Capt. Henry James, of Redruth, was appointed the manager, at a salary of four guineas, and Capt. H. Cowling the resident agent, at a salary of six guineas per month. Messrs. Alcock, B. W. Welles, Milsted, Bancks, and Green were appointed the committee of management and finance, and were authorised to order the working of the mine forthwith.——A call of 5*s.* per share was made; a discount of 5 per cent. to be allowed on all calls paid on or before September 30. The Alliance Bank were appointed the company's bankers. It was further agreed that the rules and regulations read should be entered in the cost book, and that they should be the rules and regulations of the mine.

At the dinner, which took place immediately after the meeting, Lord HENRY GORDON occupied the chair, Mr. B. W. Welles the vice-chair.——His Lordship, after giving the usual loyal toasts, proposed the toast of the day—"The East Wheal Abraham," and in doing so stated that he felt much pleasure in presiding over the influential body of gentlemen with whom he was associated in this enterprise. He believed, from all he had heard, that it was a *bona fide* speculation, and he was quite sure it would receive at their hands that development which everyone must be convinced it deserved.

Mr. WELLES, in responding to the toast, said that the prompt way in which the shareholders had commenced this mine, by making a liberal call, was a sufficient earnest of their determination to work the mine with spirit and energy. They had, in fact, planted gold to reap copper, and he felt certain, from all the information he had been able to glean, that the mine not only contained copper in abundance, but that they would soon be able to send to market sufficient quantities to return to the shareholders a handsome interest for the outlay they had made. Their neighbours, the Crenver Wheal Abraham, were expending 80,000*l.* in machinery to develope lodes which intersected East Wheal Abraham. All he could say was that he hoped the mine would prove faithful to the promise of success held out to the adventurers.——Mr. BANCKS, in responding on behalf of "The Mining Shareholders," stated that he was glad to be associated with the gentlemen interested in this mine. He had held shares in many mines, and was now largely interested in mining. He had confidence in this mine, and hoped it would turn out equal to his expectation.

Mr. YELLAND said he had been induced to join this enterprise by his friend Mr. Milsted, in whom he had the fullest confidence; but, to make "assurance doubly sure," he had the property carefully inspected by one of the best practical men in Cornwall, who satisfied him it was worthy of the best and most energetic development. He was a Cornishman, and naturally felt deeply interested in mining—one of the great sources of wealth, not only to the county but to the country. He recollected when a boy the great works of Crenver Wheal Abraham, and had heard his father express the fullest confidence in the successful results of working these mines and the adjoining properties, but little then did he think that he should ever be connected with a company to put one of these properties to the test. If they did not meet with the riches which, judging from analogy, they had a right to expect, he was quite sure it would be from no fault of theirs.

Mr. A. MILSTED, in replying to his health being drunk, said he had to return his sincere thanks for the kind manner the toast had been proposed and received; but what was still more flattering to him, was the ready attention paid by the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded to his recommendation to join in forming a company for the development of the property, so favourably situated, and presenting such favourable indications. As far as the formation of the company was concerned, he was quite assured they would not be disappointed in the result. Their property was intersected by the richest lode that was ever opened in the county of Cornwall—they could drive from an adit level on that lode and a parallel one, giving them from 400 to 500 fms. of backs, and when the machinery went to work in the adjoining mines—Crenver and Wheal Abraham—it was the opinion of the best practical men that the East Abraham would be so far drained as to enable them to sink two or three levels without the aid of machinery. He trusted the day was not very distant when they would all feel as much faith and confidence in starting a mine as any other commercial enterprise. Mining now ranked second to none in importance, returning as it did to the country over 30,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, employing 1,500,000, and supporting over 3,000,000 of people, being 1-10th of the population. He was satisfied there would be 50 per cent. more successes if the same care and attention were at all times given to the management of these undertakings as other commercial operations received.

The SECRETARY, in returning thanks, stated that when invited to take the office he had carefully looked into the prospects of the mine, and made enquiries as to the character and position of the shareholders, and finding both unexceptionable he had no hesitation in accepting the office; at the same time, it was but just to himself to state that had he not been satisfied upon both points nothing would have induced him to accept it.

Other toasts having been drunk, the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Sherborne-lane, on Thursday,

Mr. JOHN ROBINSON in the chair.

Mr. BARNARD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and balance-sheet having been circulated amongst the shareholders seven days previously, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that he had to congratulate the shareholders upon the very encouraging and substantial character of the company's operations; the results obtained from the working of the quarries during the short time they had been in operation were unprecedented. Although the Vron Quarry had not commenced working till the middle of June, and the Cwm Eigla only in the middle of May last—barely sufficient time to get the works in operation—yet the returns up to Aug. 30 showed that upwards of 160,000 slates had been made within that short period, at profits equivalent to 6 per cent. per annum upon the whole paid-up capital of the company. To increase this profit it was only necessary to add additional machinery at the quarries, and which was now being rapidly done. Of course, this involved a considerable expenditure of capital, and the directors thought it best for the interests of the company that this increased amount of capital should be met, not so much by making calls upon the present subscribed capital as by issuing additional shares up to a given limit for that purpose. This would not only provide ample funds for the purposes required, but considerably strengthen the position of the company in a financial point of

view. He thought that their shares ought to be issued at a premium, inasmuch as the prospects of the company were such as to justify the expectation of a handsome dividend during the first 12 months' working. At the same time, as it had been agreed to issue 2000 shares at par, it would be so carried out, but beyond such number of shares no further issue would be made on the same terms. It would also be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the company's slates were of such a quality that they had already offers for more than they could make for several years to come, at prices considerably above those obtained by Col. Pennant, and, in fact, had already sold a considerable number at 5 per cent. over and above the prices obtained by the best quarries. These 2000 shares were, of course, offered in the first instance to the existing shareholders. In conclusion, he begged to say that the directors had the greatest confidence in the undertaking. There was a large and certain profit upon every ton of slates they made, and the profits were only limited by the amount of labour and machinery employed, inasmuch as the quarries themselves were inexhaustible. He was also glad to say that there was a fair prospect of the agreement for the tramroad from the Cwm Elgia Quarry to the River Conway being completed in the course of this week. He had now only to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. H. E. SULLIVAN in seconding the motion, congratulated the shareholders upon the substantial position of the company.

Mr. J. D. WRIGHT said that the position and prospects of the company appeared to him to be of the most satisfactory character, and he was prepared at once to pay up the full amount upon the shares he held.

In reply to a question from Mr. J. O. MILLEDGE, the CHAIRMAN said it was the intention of the directors, before expending any considerable amount upon the machinery in ordinary use, to ascertain the results obtained from the use of a newly-patented machine now being erected at the works, and which promised to do as much work in 12 minutes as that now in operation could do in eight hours.

The report and balance-sheet were then unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. W. TUXFORD, Mr. Henry Lloyd Morgan was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. THOMAS PARLEY, in rising to propose the best thanks of the shareholders to the Chairman and directors for the successful manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company, said that he was so well satisfied with the progress the company had made, and its future prospects, that he desired to double the number of his shares.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HENRY WHICHELLS, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said the directors held amongst them 10,000*l.* of the stock of the company, and were, therefore, deeply interested in its success. He hoped that at their next meeting the business would include the declaration of a very handsome dividend.—The meeting (which was attended by a large and influential body of shareholders, nearly all of whom either increased the number of, or paid-up the full amount upon, the shares they held) then separated.

RHENISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Monday,

Major-General YOUNGHUSBAND in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors was as follows:—

The report of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, the Consulting and Managing Engineers of the company, which will be laid before you, explains very fully the progress that has been made at the mines since the commencement of operations in October last. Your directors believe that you will agree with them that the works have been pushed on with energy, and, at the same time, with every regard to economy. As intimated to you in the circular of the deputation which visited the properties in October, 1863, attention has been confined to a few of the mines which were considered the most promising, and were likely to be made profitable soonest and with the least outlay. At Christiana the machinery for pumping and drawing has been erected, and the shaft is being rapidly sunk under the adit by a full force of men. In the adit the lode looks exceedingly well, a discovery having been made there which, for the extent operated on, yielded 2¼ tons of silver-lead per lachter. The development of the lode at a deeper level is, therefore, a point of interesting importance. At Bleibach, also, good ore has been met with, and the pumping machinery is expected to be at work in October, when more rapid progress can be made in opening the ground. The result of the operations at James Watt decided the engineers to recommend the immediate erection of machinery, and a steam-engine is now on the mine and will shortly be at work. These are the chief points of interest at present, and, considering the results formerly obtained at these and some of the other mines held by the company, without the aid of machinery, acquiring for them "much local notoriety," your directors agree with Messrs. Phillips and Darlington that the prospects "favour the conclusion that large and renumerative returns of ore will be derived from deeper explorations." By the accounts made up to June 30, 1864, you will observe that the available cash balance at that date, after charging every liability, was 1507*l.* 1s. Hitherto the time has been necessarily occupied in laying out the surface works and in erecting adequate machinery for deeper and more extensive development. In the next accounts will appear credits from sales of mineral, and your directors trust and believe to such an amount as will be satisfactory to you and themselves. The auditors, Mr. Charles Wescomb and Captain Watson, R.N., offer themselves for re-election.—A. YOUNGHUSBAND, Chairman, J. H. MURCHISON, secretary.

The report of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington (the Consulting Engineers and Managers) stated the concessions of the company were very numerous, and were chiefly situated in the north-eastern portion of Rhenish Prussia. The four mines selected for attack were the Bleibach, the Christiana, the Louise, and the James Watt. The prospects at the mines were altogether of an encouraging character. The pumping machinery has been erected, and discoveries of ore have already been made. It was hoped that monthly returns would be made during the current financial year.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

The SECRETARY (in answer to a question) mentioned that the eight acres of land purchased for about 30*l.* per acre were now the freehold property of the company.

Mr. WESCOMB (one of the auditors) stated that he attached the greater importance to Messrs. Phillips and Darlington's report, simply because it did not promise too much.

A PROPRIETOR enquired the geological formation in which the mines were situated?——Mr. DARLINGTON replied that the formation at the James Watt was in the old red sandstone; but at the other mines the formation was that known as Devonian.

Mr. PHILLIP WRIGHT enquired whether Mr. Darlington could give the shareholders any idea as to when the mines would pay costs?——Mr. DARLINGTON said that everything depended upon the continuance of the veins in the lower levels. There were three or four deposits of good ore near the surface; but at present it was impossible to say what they would prove in depth, though the probabilities were favourable. He thought they would begin to make monthly returns at about the early part of next year.

Mr. WESCOMB mentioned that the accounts could not be better kept. The costs were very moderate, and the preliminary expenses were nominal; in fact, everthing had been carried on in a very judicious and economical manner. There was not a single item that one could put his finger upon, and say that it ought not to have been incurred.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts having been seconded by Mr. P. WRIGHT, it was put and carried unanimously.

The retiring auditors (Mr. Wescomb and Capt. Watson, R.N.), were unanimously re-elected.——A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been a little more active this week, and business generally shows a tendency to improve. The usual fortnightly settlement took place on Wednesday, but the account was very limited, arising from the dulness which has so long prevailed. The chief transactions for account appear to have been in EAST GRENVILLE, and they were rather scarce for delivery.

WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON have been much in request during the week, and several transactions have followed.—CLIFFORDS have been fairly dealt in, and continue in demand at fair market prices.—NANGILES have been more than ordinarily dull.—EAST CARN BREAS are in better demand, and slightly improved.—EAST BASSETS have been rather quiet.—NORTH BASSETS receded during the early part of the week, but have since improved, and in better demand.—WEST FRANCES have been in good request, at improved rates, but shares are rather scarce.—GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN have changed hands at nominal figures.—SOUTH CONDURROWS have been in rather better request at former quotations, and some business doing.—EAST WHEAL GRENVILLES have been extensively dealt in during the week, and several fluctuations have followed.—WHEAL GRENVILLES have not improved to the extent expected, but fairly dealt in at minimum prices.—GREAT LAXEYS are sought for, at buyers' prices.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR have been more in request, and several transactions have transpired.—NORTH TRESKERBYS have varied, but left off firmer, and in fair request.—HALLENBEAGLES have fluctuated, with little business doing.—WHEAL KITTYS (St. Agnes) have had a sudden decline, in consequence of a large number being pressed on the market.—GREAT BUSY and ST. DAY UNITED are sought for at buyers' prices; the latter have been in fair request.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS and EAST ROSEWARNE are rather quiet.—EAST LOVELLS continue to be offered at lower figures, but are firmer for cash than time bargains.—SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL are enquired for at lower rates.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have changed hands, but prices unsteady.—PROVIDENCE shares quiet.—MARGARETS have been done at nominal figures.—EAST CARADONS have been dealt in, but prices have fluctuated.—MARKE VALLEYS continue depressed, and but little doing.—HINGSTON DOWNS are enquired for at minimum rates.—EAST RUSSELLS have receded, and more freely offered.—CREBORS continue remarkably quiet.—NORTH DOWNS have declined, in consequence of the falling off in the caunter lode.

EAST CARADON.—Three improvements have to be noticed this week—in the 80 fathom level end east, on the caunter; in 80 fm. level end west, on the new lode; and in the 70 fm. level west, on the south lode.—Caunter: The 60 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom; the 70 east, 6*l.*; the 80 east, 15*l.*; and the 80 west, 20*l.* per fathom. The new lode, in the 80 west, is worth 9*l.* per fathom. The south lode in the 70 east is producing saving work. The 70 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.—CALSTOCK CONSOLS continues to improve in several very important places. In the back of the adit they have a lode yielding 3 tons of good copper ore per fathom; this is making in the junction referred to a short time since. There appear to be two lodes; the one discovered in cutting the railroad is 12 ft. wide, and of a most encouraging character. They have resumed the deep adit west on this lode, and expect shortly, from the general appearance of it, to meet with some important discovery; the lode not only having increased in size, but yielding some good stones of ore during the last 6 feet driving. Danescombe's lode has been opened on at another point, and is 5 ft. wide, composed of the elements for copper ore in depth.—OKEL TOR continues to look well in all places of operation. The 80 is represented to be yielding good stones of ore, and is approaching towards the points where the lode proved so productive in the upper levels. The 65 east is worth 4 tons per fathom, and likely to improve. The 50 has been more productive; but at present is not so good. There are three stopes in the back, yielding respectively 8, 9, and 8 tons per fathom; and a winze in the bottom, worth 8 tons per fathom. There are several other points of operation, contributing fair proportions of copper ore.

NORTH JANE.—The prospects here are represented as of a more encouraging character, and larger returns are looked for with a great degree of certainty. There is a good lode at Kerr's shaft for tin. The western part of the mine, to which attention has been but recently directed, is opening up some good tin ground. The 30 is also reported to have improved, and there are several other points contributing fair proportions of good work for tin; but, in consequence of the scarcity of water, the returns are necessarily delayed.

SOUTH CUDDRA is represented to have improved for tin, looking much better in depth and likely to become highly productive at a deeper level. It is quite obvious that they have the same run of tin ground as those in the Charlestown United Mines; and, should they prosecute the operations to a sufficient depth, there is very little doubt but they will have a long and rich run of tin ground. Some of the most intelligent agents of the locality look upon the eastern ground adjoining the old or Great Crinnis Mines as a most important point, worthy of development, believing that had that company sunk deeper they would have had a second deposit of copper, equal to the vast wealth of the first. The advantages which South Cuddra possesses, situated in the middle of a great mineral district, with the improved appearances, will, if followed up by sinking, bid fair to become an important and productive mine.—WHEAL POLMEAR: The prospects in the south ground are considered very encouraging. Smyth's shaft is down about 11 fms. under the adit, and in the 12 they purpose cross-cutting to Smyth's lode. At the adit cross-cut they intersected two promising lodes, which will take time to develope in the next level. Although the old mine has not been so successful as expected at one period, still it appears that further search is only necessary, for last week a discovery was made by tributers on Ploughshare lode, which is turning out a large quantity of copper ore. There are other points to which renewed operations are being directed, which are likely to prove productive.

NORTH DEVON.—The caunter lode in the adit is 14 inches wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 10, in which a winze is sinking, is worth 60*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 20 are worth 14*l.* per fathom. The winze below the adit is through to the 10, and carrying good stones of lead. They have resumed sinking the winze below the 20, on a lode worth 25*l.* per fathom. Forty tons of silver-lead are now ready for sale, samples having been forwarded to the smelters.

CORNUBIA TIN.—The operations are progressing satisfactorily, and the general prospects of the mine considerably improved. The lode recently intersected by the 60 cross-cut is opening out remarkably well, yielding good work for tin. The 70, and all other points, are much the same as usual. The sales of black tin will more than cover the expenditure and all costs of this month's workings.—LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN is represented to be looking very promising; during the last six months they have opened an extensive run of tin ground in the several levels, which is being taken away on tribute, at fair profits to the adventurers. Two sump-shafts have been sunk, and other dead work in course of operation, which will result in great future advantages. The returns of tin speak for themselves.

NORTH BASSET is reported to have improved in the 20 west, which is now worth 16*l.* per fathom; the recent discovery in the eastern end has declined in value. All other places are without any change.—At WEST BASSET they have intersected a lode in driving the 65 cross-cut, south from Thomas's shaft, of a very promising character, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST WHEAL FLORENCE.—The prospects here are represented to be of a very cheering character; and, although the operations as yet are limited, great encouragement is afforded by the discoveries which are being made in course of sinking the engine-shaft. The general expectation of those who are interested in the undertaking is that they will have an important discovery as soon as the shaft is sunk to the ancient's workings.

NEW HENDRA.—The prospects here are improving, and likely to become of a productive character. The lode in the shaft (which is only down about 8 fms.) is more than ordinarily large, and producing excellent work for tin. In driving east they have a good paying lode, and the western end is also in tin ground. There are several other points looking uncommonly promising.—ST. JUST CONSOLS: The new lode recently discovered is of a very promising character, and now worth 7*l.* per fm. for tin; this is expected to fall in with the Guide lode in driving 35 fathoms, where some important discovery is looked for. Guide lode continues as productive as before noticed, and all other places are looking much the same.—At CAPE CORNWALL the operations are going on satisfactorily in the shaft and other places. Several discoveries have taken place, which are likely to lead to greater importance when more developed. When the mine is unwatered there is no doubt of large quantities of tin and copper being found, but it will take time to effect that work, as alterations will have to be made in the shaft as the water is drained. They purposed to resume the forking yesterday.

SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL.—The first general meeting of the shareholders was held on Monday last, when all the necessary arrangements were entered into for carrying on the undertaking with zeal, ability, and profitable results, as all the necessary elements are there. The Chairman congratulated the proprietary on the rapid completion of their share list, especially at a period when the mining share market was in an unprecedented dormant state. But he considered the well-known value and importance of the enterprise was sufficient to have induced the most sceptical, even in the dullest times, when the merits of the property were so well and highly reported upon. The banker's book showed upwards of 2000*l.* had been paid, which, being the amount required, the necessary rules and regulations for the management of the company were adopted, and the committee and respective agents appointed. A letter was read, stating that the operations which had been commenced were going on satisfactorily, and left little doubt but in a short time some important discoveries would be made, as the most unexpected and encouraging prospects have become apparent.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market is assuming a more confident tone, and things generally are in a much more healthy state than for a long time past. Improvements have taken place in a few mines, which have had the usual effect of giving a stimulus to the market. The time is now approaching when the Mining Market becomes very active, and those of the public who feel disposed to invest in this class of securities will do well to avail themselves of the present favourable opportunity of buying into a few of the best progressive mines. Among the most eligible of this class are NORTH CHIVERTON, VALE OF TOWY, EAST GRENVILLE, WHEAL GRENVILLE, GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE, GREAT EAST LOVELL, GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS, CHIVERTON MOOR, NORTH BASSET, PEDN-AN-DREA, ILLOGAN CONSOLS, &c. The latter mine, as I have before stated, will, sooner or later, come into notoriety. Its proximity to TINCROFT, CARN BREA, and COOK'S KITCHEN must necessarily tend to interest the shareholders in these mines in the progress of Illogan Consols. The prospects of this mine are of a very high order, and will amply pay anyone inclined to speculation. With regard to East Grenville, I now reiterate what I said a few weeks since, that no better opportunity for making large sums of money has occurred since the discovery of EAST CARADON took place. Those who took advantage of the first advance in the price of East Caradon shares have been enabled to make very large profits; and the same result may now be obtained in East Grenville by the purchase of the shares at present prices. According to the present prospects of this mine, it is likely to become one of the great and most productive mines of the Illogan district. The report from Grylls Wheal Florence this week is of the same favourable character as last week. The important discovery that has been made, it should be remembered, is not on the rich Georgia lode, but on the Standard lode. The rich Georgia lode, in Grylls Wheal Florence, has yet to be met with, and most probably the Standard lode and the Georgia lode will form a junction at a moderate depth, when, no doubt, a very rich deposit of tin will be discovered; hence I consider that Grylls Wheal Florence is a mine that may be safely bought into at present prices. The improvements in Wheal Grylls of late has caused a considerable reaction in the state of affairs in this mine, and in a short time the financial position of the company will be very favourably affected. A very important discovery of lead has been made at North Chiverton. At the back of the blende lode, in the 20 fathom level, a lead lode has been met with, worth upwards of 20*l.* per fathom. This must tend to make this hitherto neglected mine to force itself upon the attention of the public. There is not a more legitimate property in Cornwall than North Chiverton, and there is every probability of its becoming one of the leading lead mines of Cornwall, and one of the cheapest in the list. WHEAL FRANK MILLS is a mine that has not been noticed by the market, but is an excellent dividend property, paying at the rate of 17½ to 20 per cent. per annum. SOUTH DARREN has been inspected by Captain James, and reported upon most favourably, and his report should be carefully perused by everyone interested in mining operations, as it really is a cheap concern, with upwards of 3*l.* paid, selling at 25s. to 30s. WHEAL GRENVILLE shares will, in all probability, be much higher before the end of the current year. The market having now assumed a more favourable appearance than for some time past, advantage should be taken to buy into a few mines in order to secure a good profit during the coming few months.

From Mr. GEORGE SATTERS:—The market for mining shares is slightly more active, and indicates a better state of things at the close of the dull season. There are now several mines in which shares are selling much below intrinsic worth, deserving attention, and purchasers in which cannot fail to realise good results in a month or two. The market for mine shares forms no exception to the general rule, that it is wise to buy on flat markets, and to sell in times of excitement and activity. GREAL LAXEYS continue in favour with investors, and have been largely dealt in, at 15½ to 16; the quarterly dividend of 10s. is now nearly due, and from the sales of ore made during the quarter the cash balance, after payment of dividend, must be very large. The mine is reported as looking well, and increased dividends are promised. WEST CHIVERTONS continue steady, at 65 to 67; the engine-shaft is being rapidly sunk below the 80 fathom level. The cutting the lodes in the 90 is an important feature. Indications point to courses of ore richer than anything seen in Cornwall of late years, and the mine is now brought round to a sound state of working for returning the products in the most economical manner. Dividends after the next meeting will be largely augmented. The 80 fm. level west, on Williams's lode (the end furthest in advance west) is worth fully 80*l.* per fm., and has been an uninterrupted course of ore in the whole drivage. Valpy's lode, east and west, and Elizabeth lode, in the same levels, are without change. CHIVERTON, 8¾ to 9¼, and safe to buy, if obtainable; the engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 40, on a fine promising lode. Murray's shaft is being cleared at the rate of 1½ fathom per week, and in a fortnight's time will be down to the 50, under adit, or 60 from surface. The prospects for unwatering the mine are, consequently, good, and it is no matter of speculation as to whether the mine will pay or not, independent of the light thrown on the mine by the adjacent workings of West Chiverton. WENTWORTH, 10 to 12; the engine-shaft is down 29 fms. from surface. It is proposed to drive out a cross-cut in the 30 to take the lode. The adit end east is on a large, fine looking lode, producing good lead. MINERAL BOTTOM shaft is down 19 fms. Good progress is being made in the erection of the engine at WENTWORTH, MINERAL BOTTOM, CHIVERTON MOOR, CHIVERTON VALLEY, and SOUTH CHIVERTON. GREAT WHEAL VOR shares are steady, at 27 to 28. The price of tin alone has affected these shares, for the mine is looking better than when the shares were 40. The lode at Joy's shaft is the richest course of tin in Cornwall, and the mine otherwise is looking well.

From WHEAL SITHNEY METAL Capt. Gill, of Great Wheal Vor, writes:—" We have cut a good branch of tin in the cross-cut, driving south of the new shaft, in the eastern part of the sett, and we are not through the lode." These shares are very low; its contiguity to Great Vor, the fact that the engine-shaft is now being sunk below the 130, being nearly the depth at which Great Vor cut rich, and that there are plenty of funds to work the mines, and with complete machinery, alike render this a promising speculation. Shares are now selling at much less than cost price (say), 2*l.* to 3*l.* per share. NORTH ROSKEAR, 23 to 25 per 700th part or share. The new ore-floors are completed; the new drawing and stamping-engines have gone to work, and the viaduct will be finished by the 13th, when it is said this mine will be in a position to return tin cheaper than any mine in Cornwall. EAST GRENVILLES have been largely dealt in. GRENVILLES have also attracted attention. CLIFFORDS find ready buyers at 31. SOUTH CARADONS have risen to 520*l.* BILLINS, 14 to 15; this mine is paying cost, and leaving a profit. EAST CARADONS are very steady, at 27½ to 28. The changes otherwise in mines and in the market during the week have been unimportant.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN.—A correspondent of the Journal, whose communication appeared last week, is entitled to thanks for the cautionary suggestions he has offered touching investments in new German mining adventures. The Saxon adventure, with a long and unpronounceable name, may turn out to be as good as the Pirna Magnetic Iron and Copper Company represents that it will be; but surely English capitalists, especially those who have no money to throw away, should think twice, and seriously, too, before they give a preference to such an enterprise as this, while there are undertakings at home offering equally large results, at a much smaller risk, and within reach of the proprietors, which is no unimportant consideration—inviting their attention upon by far more reasonable terms. Eighty-five thousand pounds is a tolerably large sum to be given for a property with a 5*l.* per cent. tax, although it may be now "working for copper ore;" and when it is remembered that very large sums have during the past ten or fifteen years been fruitlessly expended upon foreign mining undertakings, it is to be hoped that it may operate to induce caution and hesitation with reference to whatever of the kind may be offered to the British public. The Germans are, and have been for some time past, speculating very largely in American bonds; perhaps the Pirna Company could induce a diversion of the money that would otherwise be contributed towards meeting the exigencies of Mr. Chase and his Government into this "Mutter Gottes," and seventeen-other-words-besides-mine. If there is anything in it—that is, anything to be got out of it—the chances are in its favour, as against either the redemption of the American debt, which is increasing at the rate of more than 100 millions a year, or the payment of interest upon it, in any form that will be of value to the foreign holders of the stock. At all events, there are within the limits of our own country many undertakings which have been sufficiently tested to induce a reasonable expectation of quite as large profits as can be promised in Saxony, at a much lower cost and with far less risk; for, as Mr. Trevethick remarks, there is not a single instance on record of an Anglo-German mining company returning 1d. profit to the English shareholders.

There are some appearances of a revival in the Mining Share Market, and there is little doubt that they will increase, as money is becoming easier, and the commercial and political horizon is free from all serious disturbance. I must repeat what I have said more than once, that this is a most favourable time to purchase shares in such approved mines as are offered at a reasonable price, in order to hold them for some time to come. The report of the SOUTH CARN BREA, which was laid before the meeting on the 26th ult., is a favourable one, the prospects of the adventure being better than for some time past. The GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON is justifying all the anticipations I formed of it. The newly-discovered lode, of which I spoke last week, and upon which they have now opened 5 fms., is, upon an average, 2 ft. wide, and promises well for the production of lead, as does also the previously-discovered lode. All the works are being carried on satisfactorily, and are reported well upon by all who take a look at them. The EAST TRELKERBY continues to look better; the stope in the back of the 20 is valued at 2*l.* per fm. more than it was a fortnight since, and they are making fair progress at all points. The NORTH MINERA looks well; they have cut a very kindly looking lode in driving the cross-cut north at the 40, and the 40, driving west on the course of the lode, is in more settled ground, with good strings of ore in it. The BEDOL-AUR is also looking well, and increases in its promise. The GREAT LAXEY shares have not yet recovered their slight depression, but there is no reason why it should continue; on the contrary, the past month's workings have been in all respects satisfactory; at Dumbell's, particularly so. The EAST LAXEY still presents a very satisfactory report, both the lodes they have opened upon fulfilling the expectations formed by them. Shares in any of these mines may be confidently recommended at present prices.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for July:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen .....Tons	40	..... 6	2·400
Raipas	28	..... 4½	1·260
Old Mine	140	..... 4	5·600
United Mines	12	..... 4	0·480
Total .....Tons	220		9·740

Mining report from July 21 to Aug. 11.

QUÆNANGEN: Lode E: The working below the 10 is about 8 fms. long, and for about half (the east end) the length of which the lode presents a regular appearance, varying from 2 to 3 ft. in width, worth 3½ tons of good dredge work per fathom. In the opposite, or western part, the lode is rather unsettled, whilst on the south side numerous veins of yellow and purple ore are found traversing the greenstone rock in almost every direction. The stope is extended to about 12 ft. in width, and still some of the side will pay for taking down; the general inclination of the ore ground at this point appears to be westerly, and after a careful examination, whilst on the spot last week, we came to the conclusion that the continuation of the 20 west is the most economical and advantageous mode for its further development; we shall, therefore, resume it without delay. The 10 is driven about 5 fms. west of the cross-course; the lode continued to yield good specimens of rich grey ore, but in the end of the level it is unsettled, and the driving is now suspended. Our operations in the eastern part of the mine are confined to a stope below the adit, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2¼ tons of ore per fathom. At mine C a bar of ground of unusual hardness has been met with in the adit, and in consequence our progress of late has been very slow. Some 2 fms. behind the end a quartz branch, spotted with ore, strikes off more westerly, and about which the ground is easier; we, therefore, propose opening on its course a short distance; the direction is towards the old working, and possibly the branch may be connected with the main lode. In a tribute pitch on the back of this lode (C) we are raising some good quality yellow ore, and the indications are highly promising, the vein being now worth fully 4 tons of ore per fm., but being in the gossan we must expect to find it changeable. Pitches continue to be worked in various parts of the mine, which look much the same as for some time past. The dressing, as well as all the other operations, are being carried on with energy, but as our workings are not yielding much solid ore, we are prevented from showing such good returns as we could desire.

RAIPAS.—In the back of the 10, south-west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of barytes, with about 2 tons of good orey work per fathom intermixed. We are still opening on the small vein below the 20, which is small, but the signs are good, and the quality of the ore rich. In the adit level north-west we continue to meet with small orey branches, some of which pay for dressing. The adit foot stope yields about 2 tons of ore per fathom, but owing to its being so highly disseminated the quality is lower than usual.

OLD MINE.—In the roof of the 5 north the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth about 2 tons of ore per fathom; this place being rather poor, we are only carrying a small working, our chief object being to explore the large extent of ground above. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred broke some good specimens of ore from this end and the following bargain, as also did the Duke of Roxburgh, who went through the mine on Monday last, accompanied by the special artist, all of whom expressed themselves much pleased. The prospects in the 5 fm. level north continues very promising, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, with good work intermixed throughout. The stopes (two) in the west side of the level have rather improved, and the lode at present looks well, being 8 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. There is no change to note in the working south of Peterson's rise. In No. 1 stope the leader of ore against the footwall looks equally kindly, and now yields fully 3 tons of ore per fathom. We are pleased to see the good signs holding in this direction northerly, it being quite unexplored. The lode above the 10 fm. level varies from 3 to 7 ft. wide, and yields orey work, but the quality is mundicky. The 10 fathom side stope looks rather better, where the lode is 1 fm. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The sink below the 10, against Carr's, progresses favourably, as also does the rise from the adit, and in a few weeks we hope to complete this expensive, but highly desirable undertaking. In the stope above the midway level the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. No change to note in other parts of the mine. The stope at Ward's still looks kindly, the lode being from 3 to 5 feet in width, yielding good orey work. The pitches at Woodfall's continue to yield some gossan and yellow ore, but the operations here, as well as at the old mine, have been subject to great interruptions of late, owing to the continual demand for men at other places, especially the smelting works, which require most of the able hands. The quarterly abstract will not be ready to forward by this mail, but as near as we can now ascertain the mining expense will be Sp. 8984 1 20.—C. TRELEASE.

PACHUCA.—Cyrus Paull, July 26: I mentioned in my last that we had a crush in San Juan shaft, which I then thought to have secured in a week, but it has turned out much worse than I expected. I found the old timber so much decayed that it was necessary to remove the whole of it to a little below San Jorge level. I trust, however, we shall be able to make it quite secure this week, and commence drawing out the water, and resume the driving of La Cruz level, &c. We had also to suspend the sinking of the winze below San Jorge, on account of the crush having filled the level close to the shaft with timber and stuff. San José cross-cut is now 17 varas from the winze; the ground has been very hard for the last four weeks, but is now again favourable for driving. There is very little alteration in the Santiago level, east at San Luis, since my last, and we have not driven any in the western level, on account of the bad air, which I consider to be worse in consequence of the rain and fog we have had lately. We have reached the bottom of the old shaft, which is short 13 varas to get to Santiago level. About 3 varas above the bottom there is a stream of water coming from the east end, that has prevented us from sinking, but as soon as we meet with the junction in Santiago level I expect it will drain the old shaft; we shall then be able to sink, and soon make the communication. We have cleared several varas of workings to the east; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, with hard quartz in the jabones, and a good deal of bronce.

CAPULA.—R. Bray, July 25: The level of San Enrique has been driven since my last, of June 24, 4·45 varas, at something over $30 per vara; this end is much harder now than heretofore, and all in quartz, without ore; the lode, however, is more settled than it has been for some months past. The La Esperanza level has been driven 2·70 varas in the same time, in very hard ground, without ore; the spots of ore mentioned in my last did not continue. The appearance of the end is not so unfavourable as it has generally been, as it now contains veins of quartz with pyrites, the usual sign of ores in this lode. On the lode of San Ignacio, cut in the cross-cut of Nuestro Amo, we worked with day men so long as a stone of ore could be broken; when this failed, I set the ends east and west on contract; east the men drove 1·85 varas, and communicated with the level of San José, east at the junction (without ore); in driving west the ground became very hard, and the branch very narrow. I have removed the men from these two places, and put them to drive again on Nuestro Amo lode, east and west; in the western end they have driven 2 varas, and have met with appearances of ore, but narrow, although we have a good wide lode, and may expect improvement. In driving east we have a lode nearly 1 ft. wide, but without ore. In the winze from San Fruton mentioned in my last, we sunk in three weeks 5·90 varas, without ore; the men have struck work on the old grievance of their cost in the bargain, and have again commenced to threaten, as in times past. I can get no native to take this bargain at present, and I do not like to risk an Englishman's life in the matter, as I have had more than one fortunate escape myself in this very question. The silver of Torta No. 1, 39 marcs, I delivered to Mr. H. D. Chester, for safe keeping or for sale, but no advantageous offer having been made, it was returned on my hands some time since. I had hoped torta No. 2 would have produced sufficient to make a good sized bar to remit to Mexico, but its produce having been only 42 marcs, I have left the two quantities in keeping at the hacienda of San Pascual, until the result of torta No. 3, now grinding, be known; this contains about 9¼ montons, and I certainly expect it will produce somewhat in the neighbourhood of 12 marcs per monton; if so, we shall have enough for two small bars: if not be much more. If fair value for it cannot be obtained here, it will be necessary to remit it to the agents in Mexico.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, Aug. 25: Fahrenberg: The new lode is still continuing very regular, and improved since I last wrote to you; should it continue as it now is for any considerable distance it will be very important in favour of the mine. Where we are driving is 26 lachters below the surface, and I do not know that anything has been done on the lode above. In driving the end we shall raise this month about 4½ tons of lead, which will be brought to the surface at about 126 sp. cost. There is no alteration in the lode at Temsa.—Bleibach: We put the lift in Wright's shaft yesterday, and the horse-whim is almost ready to work, but there is a little more wanted with the rods to get to rights, which will take till Tuesday or Wednesday next, when I hope to resume the sinking of the shaft. We have now plenty of water for the wheel, and are getting on as fast as possible with the sinking of Astley's shaft. The rain has the last few days much hindered our progress on the surface in getting the least, &c., ready for the new wheel. In the different ends there is no alteration to notice.—Jemeswaft: The lode is not yet intersected, but as the cross-cut end is now 4 lachters from the shaft, I think we must be very near the lode. It is estimated that there are 16 tons of ore at surface, valued at 10*l.* per ton.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—E. R. Ridington, July 12: Santa Ana Mine: No profit and loss account received. In the stope in the back of the 110, north of the winze, the lode is about 5 feet wide, producing rich branches of dry stamps mineral; the lode is getting smaller on this station, as we are nearly at the extremity of the course of mineral. In the stope in the back of the 100; a run took place in it this station was commenced to stope in the bottom of the 100; a run took place in it which had completely shut us off from this station up to the present time, but we expect to secure the run about the end of this month. In the stope in the bottom of the 90, on George's branch, the branch is about 2 feet wide, producing rich dry stamps mineral; we have raised 10 tons of dry stamps mineral from it up to this date. From this station, and from the back of the 80, I hope to be enabled to raise several tons of dry stamps mineral next week, as we have the horse-whim working and drawing skips to the 80. There is a large pile of mineral accumulated at this station. The new shaft was cut down 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 100 last month; it is now completed 6 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 100. There have been eight men employed cutting plat in the 110, and I hope in five or six weeks to have it completed. The skip-road is working well by mule-power to the 80. There have been also eight men employed fixing skip-road and ladder-road during the past month. In the winze in the bottom of the 110, south of the flookan, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of mineral; sunk 2 feet. The water has been in this station about half the month, so there has been but little progress made in it. In the cross-cut east, in the 100, there is no change since my last. In the cross-cut in the 70, west of north, on the flookan, the ground is easy for driving, and the flookan highly mineralised. European and native timbermen have been employed fixing skip-road and ladder-road in the new shaft, securing the run in the 110 and the 100 (the run in the 110 was communicated the 20th ult.), also securing the adit, taking up the water, repairing Illingworth's shaft, attending pitwork, and sundry other work in the mine. Birchall's lode is about 3 feet wide, producing good stones of pyrites

and grey silver; the ground still unsettled. The East lode is about 3 ft. wide; no change worthy of notice during the past month. All the stations in the 110 have been hindered by the water rising, the engine not having sufficient water to work the pumping machinery. With the present stream of water the engine cannot be driven more than 1½ strokes a minute with the horizontal rods attached to it in the 100 fm. level. The water is at present 2 ft. high in the 110, and still rising: without some remedy we shall not get the water out of the mine while the dry season lasts. I would recommend that a new acquia be made immediately to the Murillo River, to bring in another stream of water, or to fix a new iron water-wheel to the old whim machine, with a crank attached, working a chain connected with the horizontal rods in the 100; I think this might be done in eight days. I wish to call your serious attention to it, and if you approve well of it we will have it done immediately. If the whim-machine is used for the above purpose, I firmly believe we shall keep the mine dry, and give good returns with the present stream of water.—Marmato Mines: Nov. to May inclusive, profit $766.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, July 21: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: There has been no change of importance in the works before enumerated, which produce the ore required for reduction at our haciendas. The new frente from the end of the cross-cut at La Trinidad is not quite so good as at first, and as the level of San Juan below will require ventilation, a pozo is about to be commenced. In the cross-cut of San Carlos the rock indicates a near approach to the vein, which it was expected would have been reached at a less distance than the 59 varas already driven, but no doubt the vein slopes off at a greater angle than at other points. In four weeks 3857 cargas have been obtained by the regular miners, and 2820 by buscones; the latter sold for $11,257. The profits on the three months ending July 2 have been $20,689·45 of which the owners have received $4597·5 [By this mail the directors have received $79,430, being the remittance of $80,000 previously advised, less shipping charges at Vera Cruz.]

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Capt. Thomas Treloar reports that the different branches of work are being carried on with the usual attention and regularity, and that the features of the mine are most encouraging.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. Thomas Treloar reports that the appearance of the mine generally has an upward tendency, and hopes that the gold return will be greater than that of the preceding month. The shallow adits, both at Morro St. Anna and Maquire, are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST DEL REY.—W. Treloar, July 28: At Morro Sao Vicente we have begun to draw stone; we have 51 tons in course of stamping, which we are treating as it comes from the mine (ore and killas intermixed), and judging from the hides at the stamps strakes the yield will be at least from 4½ to 5 oits. per ton; the result, however, I will hand you in my next. I purpose, as early as circumstances will permit, testing at the stamps the ores from different points of the mine separately. In my last report I informed you that the water was in fork to the bottom of the mine, and that we had commenced operations on the lode; since then the road of the incline-plane has been extended to the bottom, and we are now drawing ore from that point. In driving westward from the excavation about midway down the mine the lode is opening out most encouraging.—Capao Mine: The lode in Henderson's sump-shaft continues to enlarge, and the progress in sinking is more favourable. In the stopes east of the shaft the lode is small at present, but hope it will soon enlarge. In the stopes west of the shaft the lode maintains its size and quality, and I may say I have never seen it look better. In extending eastward upon the lode from stull No. 1 the lode is not quite so wide, but the quality, I believe, has improved. As the coming water in the mine is very little, I have had the crank of the pumping-wheel altered so as to work a half stroke or a full stroke when required; by this means we have been able to work an additional stamps-head or two.—Emily Mine, Hard Lode: We have a few hands here employed stoping in the open cutting; the lode, however, continues poor. Our smiths are now employed in preparing the ironwork for the machinery required for drawing the water out of the Brazilian sink in the valley.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, July 27: I have delivered to Messrs. Bates, Barton, and Co., a small box, which they inform me was forwarded by the diligence leaving Mexico on the 24th inst., so that it will probably be in time to go by the present packet. It will be observed that most of these specimens contain sulphuret of copper, mixed with the dark sulphuret of silver, which is a very favourable characteristic of the ore formation of this mine, as it is often found accompanying large formations of silver ore. In my letter of the 8th inst. I mentioned that we had commenced driving the 50 vara level east and west from the shaft; we have driven two varas each way, and at present the west end is the most productive, and is making ground for stoping as soon as the level shall be far enough advanced—say five or six varas—after which the driving and sinking will proceed simultaneously. There is some ore of the smelting class through the length of the shaft toward the south side; and it will be interesting to see this ore begin to lengthen to the east; but hitherto the improvement has been regular at the shaft has been deepened. The torta No. 6 is in a forward state of reduction, and has assayed 20 marcs per monton, which is very considerably higher than any preceding ore.

NEW WILDBERG.—Z. Walls, Aug. 24: The sinking of Carter's shaft below the 30 is proceeding satisfactorily, and so is likewise the driving of the cross-cuts north and south at this level. The 20, driving east on the Erbteifstergang, is unproductive. The 20, driving west on the Dornergang lode, is producing a little ore, but not enough to value. The 10, driving west, is unproductive, and the ground very hard; the same remark will apply to the 10, driving east from Michael's shaft. Beck's No. 3 sink is now 13 lachters below the deep adit; we shall, if the water will permit, deepen it to 15 lachters, and then drive west to reach the ore ground standing in the bottom of the 10 lachter level. We have two stopes at work in back of the deep adit, on Beck's lodes, worth for each stope about 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per lachter; and four stopes in the back of the same level, on the Dornergang lode, worth for each stope 20 cwts. of silver-lead ore per lachter. The stope in back of the 10, east from Michael's shaft, is worth 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The three stopes in back of the 10, west of Carter's shaft, are worth for each stope 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per lachter; and the two stopes east of shaft are worth for each stope 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The two stopes in back of the deep adit, on the Gottes Hulfe lode, are a little improved since last reported, and are now worth full 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per lachter for each stope. Since we sent our setting list we have suspended the best stope in the back of the 20, on the Erbteifstergang lode, and likewise the sinking of the No. 2 sink, therefore our returns for this month will not be quite equal to our estimate, but still I think sufficient to leave a fair profit.

CAPE COPPER.—From Capt. Clemes's report for the past month (dated July 20) you will perceive that the prospects of Ookiep and Nababeep continue to be very encouraging, whilst Spectakel shows no improvement. The returns of ore have been from Ookiep 262 tons, average 26 per cent., and from Spectakel 80 tons, average 24 per cent. I am glad to say the rains have been so heavy that there is every chance of a good "riding" season (carrying ore to coast). The rains have, I hear, done some damage to the buildings at Ookiep and Springbok, but the repairs are already in hand, and will not be attended with much expense. I am glad to find you are prepared to make every allowance for the difficulties Mr. Davis may have experienced in carrying out his experiments on the poor ores, and which, though numerous, do not appear to me at all insurmountable. Want of proper men to attend to the furnace, and the necessity for making a great number of experiments, appear to be the principal reasons that have prevented such decisive results being obtained as could be desired, and I look forward, therefore, with some anxiety to the arrival of the men you mention as likely to come out by the next steamer. The *Simon* left Table Bay on June 25, but had to put into Simon's Bay, owing to contrary winds, and did not reach Hondeklip anchorage till the 11th inst.; unfortunately, only two days before the arrival of the *Croydon*, which was coming to anchor when the last advices were sent by Mr. Pilians. Enclosed I beg to hand you bill of lading of 31½ tons of ore, shipped per *Athens* steamer.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—At the Fitzroy Iron Mines the first Australian blast-furnace will ere long be in operation, and merchantable iron from native ore will be in the market. It appears that there are no grounds for supposing that the quantity of iron is limited, and there is a superabundance of fuel for smelting purposes. In addition to the coal which has already been worked by the company, large fresh deposits have recently been discovered. Mr. Mackenzie, the Examiner of Southern Coal Fields, has found, about four miles from the mine, a seam of coal fully 38 feet thick, and, to all appearance, of excellent quality. The seam is disclosed by the gorge of the Nattai River. This is a thicker seam than any yet found in the colony. The thickest at present worked, we believe, is at the Cardiff Mine, in Lake Macquarie, but this new seam at Fitzroy beats it altogether. The coal is too far from town to be of any value for export, but, as an almost boundless supply of fuel for local manufacturing purposes, it may be of very great value hereafter. A seam 38 feet thick, after making ample allowance for the waste in taking out partings, and likewise for bands of inferior coal, will yield 30,000 tons an acre. At Illawarra he has taken up a piece of land for working a promising stratum of clay iron ore, which has already been traced for a considerable distance, and is supposed, with good reason, to underlie the sandstone we are all so familiar with at Sydney, and to be identical with the stratum that reappears to the north of Sydney at Brisbane Water. Fitzroy was the first place where iron was discovered in quantity in an accessible place, but we need not have gone all that distance to have looked upon it. According to the statement in Mr. Mackenzie's published lecture, it will be found at a depth of about 100 ft. at Manly Beach, and, at some greater distance, under our feet at Sydney, as the stratum dips inland. Which precise locality will be the most profitable to begin working at must be left to practical men to decide, but it is clear that there is an indefinite scope for the manufacture of iron, and when it is once begun, with results profitable enough to provoke imitation, there will be no lack of material to work upon.

TUNGSTENIFEROUS IRON.—Le Guen has made experiments in the Arsenal at Brest, and found that 2 per cent. of wolfram, added to a mixture of old and new cast-iron, gave it a greater hardness and elasticity. This held with several mixtures with different kinds of iron. When French wolfram was used, a second melting was observed to somewhat lessen the hardness. It is only necessary to throw the pulverised wolfram into the fluid metal, the tungstic acid being reduced by the carbon of the iron. As the French wolfram, however, contains sulphur and arsenic, it must previously be roasted.—*Comptes Rendus.*

EXTRACTION OF AURIFEROUS SILVER OUT OF ORES IN THE LIQUID WAY.—When ores contain alloys of gold and silver, the ordinary modes of extraction in the liquid way give very unsatisfactory results, the yield being always too low. Even the hyposulphites, of which such excellent use is made in extracting silver, leave a considerable portion of the gold undissolved. It is found necessary to apply first Augustin's or Ziervogel's methods to extract the silver, and then Plattner's method to obtain the gold, or the converse; but in every case both gold and silver remain in the residue, and it is necessary to repeat the operation, or to concentrate the residue by smelting. The explanation of this is, that none of the solvents used hitherto are capable of dissolving simultaneously the gold and silver, and there is always formed on the surface of the alloy a film insoluble in the agent employed. For instance, if chlorine water be used part of the gold is dissolved, but by the formation of insoluble choride of silver a limit to the action is soon reached, and if then the chloride of silver is dissolved in ammonia, common salt, or a hyposulphite, there is soon formed a coating of metallic gold, which protects from action the interior parts of the alloy. The agent proposed for overcoming those difficulties is simply a concentrated solution of common salt saturated with chlorine. The ore is simply roasted and lixiviated with this solvent, which takes out all the gold and silver.—*Chem. Centralblatt.*

The superior strength of cast-steel cannot be better illustrated than in the fact that castings of steel without hammering, rolling, or other means of mechanical compression, show a very high degree of strength and tenacity, far above that of castings of any other kind in practical use. Advantage is taken of this property of cast-steel to make bells of that material, one-third lighter than bronze bells of the same diameter; and this light steel bell will still bear double the breaking strain of the bronze one. Another superiority of steel castings is that they are not so liable as other metals to break when subjected to concussions during intense frost, as proved by the fact that cast-steel bells are rung in Russia and Canada, where the thermometer ranges 20° under zero, Fahrenheit, without the least injury, while the heavier and thicker bronze bells cannot be rung in the same temperature without cracking. The same properties have led to the manufacture of cast-steel railway cars, and engine disc wheels with tyres, in one solid body.—*United States Mining Journal.*

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BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, Sept. 1: We have commenced a winze in the bottom of the 16 fm. level, on Prosper lode, about 25 fms. west of Prosper engine-shaft, where the lode is greatly improved, being about 2 ft. wide, and worth about 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in Prosper engine-shaft, sinking below the 16 fm. level, continues 1½ ft. wide, and carrying a little tin. The lode in Quickbeam engine-shaft, as also the ground in which it is embedded, is greatly improving as we sink; the lode is producing frequently very rich stones of tin; the ground is becoming much more soft and congenial, and I am strongly of opinion that we shall soon have a profitable lode here.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Aug. 30: The north lode in the middle adit level east is divided into two parts, and I find by trying the dial on it to-day that our present drivage, which is on the south part of the lode, is bearing about 25° south of east, and contains soft friable spar, mundic, capel, white iron, and spots of copper ore, with a little water coming therefrom. The north part of the lode, which we have left behind, is bearing about 5° south of east, which corresponds more with our former drivage. I think, however, it is advisable to continue on the present course of drivage some short distance further, as I am of opinion that we shall find this a caunter to the other lodes.

BILLINS.—J. Evans, Aug. 31: We are sinking the engine-shaft, by eight men, below the 70, in a beautiful limestone for lead. The 70 west is driving on a small lode, at present towards the roof of the level, it is 6 in. wide, and yielding good ore. In the rise behind the 70 the lode is rather disordered; present produce 1 ton per fathom, but at times it produces 3 tons per fathom. We think to sell 15 tons next sale.

BOSCAWEN.—J. Edwards, R. Giles, Aug. 27: At the 80, driving west of Hunter's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 70, west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 70, west of the above shaft, is 20 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value; ground a little more favourable for driving. The south lode in the 70, driving east of Hunter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little copper ore. The stope in the back of this level, west of said shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 60, driving west, is 18 in. wide, and worth about 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30, driving east of caunter shaft, is 6 in. wide, producing saving work for lead. We have intersected the capels of the tin lode in the 14 cross-cut, south from Kitelee's shaft, and hope to give you its size and value in the coming week. The ground in the new shaft is still good for sinking, and highly mineralised. The lode in the 20, driving east from Hallenbeagle, is 18 in. wide, producing a little copper ore. The lode in the deep adit, driving east from Hallenbeagle, is at present poor, but looking at the stratum in the new shaft, about 30 fms. beyond the present end, we hope to have a change there shortly.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Aug. 30: Robert's Lode: The lode in the 17, east of Strove's shaft, is now about 2 ft. wide, and worth from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. I hope shortly to have more water for stamping and drawing, when I shall put men to stope the backs; this will prove the value of the lode more so than driving the level only.—Main Lode: We have two men only stoping the back of the 12, west of Williams's shaft; the lode is about 6 ft. wide, and producing good stamps work. The level and stopes are full of stamps work, but cannot be returned before we have an increase of water. The lode in the western part of the mine, where the bucking-house and main lodes form a junction, is 12 ft. wide, and producing about the same quality stuff as when reported on last week. No alteration in the south lode.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, Aug. 31: The cross-cut from the 52 is now 3 fms. north of winze; the lode has become harder, and is letting out a large quantity of water. I have put four men to open a cross-cut through the lode from the side of the winze, and about 5 fms. down; from here I expect to break a considerable quantity of ore. No alteration above the 40, or in the cross-cut near the engine-shaft. We shipped the 25 tons of lead ore for Llanelly yesterday.

BRYN FYNNON.—Capt. Edwards, Aug. 27: During the last month we have extended the level east in direction of Mount Pleasant Mine. The tumblers are very large, which I hope to get through in a fortnight. I should, with great confidence, recommend our driving in the present direction for the next month.

BRYNTAIL.—J. P. Roach, Sept. 1: At the engine-shaft the shaftmen are still cross-cutting south towards the lode; we hope to intersect it in a week hence, at furthest, when driving east and west on the line of the lode will then be resorted to. The 20 east is driving in a strong lode, 4 ft. wide, principally composed of gritstone and capel, with a little barytes and carbonate of lime, bearing cubes and spots of ore. The 20 west, on the south part of the lode, is composed of flookan, patches of hard capel, and spar, carrying cubes of mundic and occasional stones of lead ore. The driving and stoping east of cross-cut on the north part of the lode, in the western level, is not yielding quite as much ore as usual; I believe this to be only a temporary failure, as the ore is so bunchy, and subject to changes. We can send off a small parcel of ore at once if you think proper.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—William Pascoe, J. Rule: There is no change of importance since last report. In the 80 west, on the south lode, there are again two or three branches of yellow ore crossing the end in a south direction, and this lode is still producing stones of good ore. The lode in the 60 west is still looking very promising, and yielding about enough tin to pay for driving the end.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, Aug. 31: Our shaftmen are making rapid progress in cutting down the shaft. We shall commence to fork again on Friday; we are removing the ground necessary for the shafts with all possible speed. I am glad to inform you that the Wheal Owl lode, in the adit level, is opening very satisfactorily; this lode is composed of spar and prian; up to the last few days the prian part of the lode only was productive. On Friday last I broke from the sparry portion of the lode splendid stones of tin, which tend to prove its strong character. The south lode maintains its size and character fully; we have discovered other lodes of great promise to be in this sett, and we look forward anxiously to the time when we shall be in a position to commence to make returns from them.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Aug. 30: The engine lode, in the winze below the 80, is 2 ft. wide, well defined, and nearly perpendicular; it yields spots of excellent quality copper ore, but hitherto it is not found sufficient in quantity to pay; by sinking this winze we shall ascertain whether the lode will improve in depth. The cross-cut south is being urged on with a full pare of men; during the past week we have met with small strings of ore intermixed with the granite in this cross-cut. The north lode, in the 80 east, is becoming more settled, and carries less iron than formerly, which appears to be giving place to congenial quartz and prian. There is very little alteration to notice in the 80, going west on the north lode.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Aug. 31: Llywernog: The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 40; there is no alteration in the character of the ground. At Dolwen we have cut down the sides of the old adit level, and have put down 90 fathoms of iron tramway. The men have now resumed opening the end under their bargain to complete to shaft, and they are making capital progress.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Aug. 31: The engine-shaft is now down about 4 fms. below the adit, and is now suspended, as we are engaged putting down rod and pitwork, preparatory to the working of the engine, as the engineers are getting on well with their work.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—J. Vivian, Sept. 1: At Vivian's engine-shaft, in Oatfield, the engineers are busily engaged fixing the 90-inch cylinder engine; the main beam, cylinder, with other heavy portions of this engine, are already fixed, the weather being such as could be desired. The masons continue to make good progress in building the stack for this engine; the whim-house for our No. 1 30-inch winding-engine and capstan-stand, the buildings for smithy, engineers, boaring, turning, screwing, &c., are nearly complete; the boiler building is pushed on as fast as possible. We hope to get our large saw-mill ready to work in a few days. At Wheal Abraham, or middle sump-shaft, the engineers are also very busily engaged fixing the 80-inch cylinder engine, much of the heavy parts being fixed. The masons here are building a stack for this engine, and the whim-house and capstan-stand for the No. 2 30-inch winding-engine. At Thomas's, or western district, the masons are building cylinder loading for our 70-in. cylinder engine; whim-house and capstan-stand for No. 3 winding engine. Heavy pitwork continue to arrive on the mines daily. The making of the large reservoir continues to be carried on satisfactorily. The surface labourers are excavating for the boiler-houses of the different engines, &c.

CROWLWM.—James Roach, Sept. 1: The men are driving south on the quartz vein, which is 3 ft. wide, and showing some good spots of ore.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Aug. 31: In driving the 105, west of Walker's shaft, we are carrying about 6 feet of the south part of the lode, which is still looking very promising, and is composed of quartz, peach, gossan, and tin, worth for the latter 30*l.* per fathom. In cutting out the lode behind this end, the south or tin part for 6 ft. wide is worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 105, east of the shaft, we are driving in the killas by the side of the lode. In the cross-cut south, in the 90, we expect to reach the lode in about 6 ft. further driving. The lode in the western stope, in the back of the 75, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 16*l.* per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 60 west the lode is without alteration, still 4 feet wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking below this level we expect to communicate with the stopes from the back of the 75 in the course of a week. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

CWMBRANE.—Sept. 1: Our pay and setting passed off very satisfactory, and the following bargains were set:—The 50 south to four men, at 70s. per fathom; lode large, producing stones of lead. A stope in back of the 50, south of shaft, at 55s. per fathom; lode producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The cross-cut is not set for a day or two, as we have cut a branch which is looking very promising, and I have put the men to cut down a little of it, as I think it is likely to lead us to the main part of the lode. A stope in back of the 10, north of shaft, by two men, at 50s. per fathom, producing 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The rise in back of the 10 by four men, at 55s. per fm. A stope in bottom of adit by two men, at 40s. per fathom, producing 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Our machinery is working well, and we have had some rain.

DALE.—R. Niness, Aug. 31: The Pipe vein is looking much better than when I last wrote, and still likely to improve.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Sept. 1: At our setting on Aug. 26, we set the following bargains:—The 10 east, on No. 2 south lode, to six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode here is about 7 ft. wide, a fine lode; at the last taking down, yesterday, it was worth full 40*l.* per fm. for tin. To sink air-shaft on the cross-course to communicate with the adit driven on No. 1 lode, to six men, at 35s. per fathom; when this is ventilated we shall continue this adit level on the cross-course to the No. 2 lode, which will give us about 35 fms. of backs in driving west on its course, but in going east it will give from 50 to 60 fms., which can be taken away without the aid of machinery for pumping.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Aug. 31: Caunter Lode: The 60 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom; the 70 east, 6*l.*; the 80 east, 15*l.*; and the 80 west, 20*l.* per fathom.—New Lode: The 80 west is worth 9*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 70 east is producing saving work. The 70 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Aug. 30: The engine-shaft is sunk 5½ fms. below the 35; the ground is a great deal harder at present than it has been, which will make against our progress in sinking while it lasts. The north cross-cut is just the same as last week, and letting out more water. The east end, on the north lode, is looking more promising again, and I think we are getting under the dip of gossan gone down from the 14; and, if so, I think our chances will be better for an improvement than in former drivings. In the east end, on the south lode, the lode is smaller than I have seen it for some distance; the country is a little harder, and letting out a large stream of water. In the adit cross-cut south, there is no change since last week; still a beautiful country, and cheap for driving. At the north shaft we are making good progress, and have a very promising lode, with small spots of lead ore occasionally, and plenty of mundic, with a track of white iron about 6 in. wide: we are now sinking 2 fms. per week.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, Aug. 31: The 10 in the caunter for the present is suspended, and the men engaged in opening east and west on the Great Work lodes; eastward, just through the caunter, which is about 7 feet wide; westward, there is another branch of the caunter ahead of the present end, lode disordered, a large stream of water issuing from the end. The shaft, east of the intersections, is cleared to the shallow adit; the old workings below are full of water; there is another lode between the 10 end and this shaft, and when this is cut through I expect it will be drained. The Moor shaft is sunk from 13 to 14 fathoms on the course of the lode; about 9 feet above the present bottom it began to produce copper ore in paying quantities; lode at present producing from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom, with strong indications of further improvement. It is the opinion of all that have seen it that it is the top of a large deposit of copper ore; this is 40 fathoms from the engine-shaft; it is thus far drawn by the 10.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—J. Philips, Sept. 1: No. 1 stope, in back of the 40 fathom level, is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm. No. 2 stope, in back of the same level, is worth 2 tons per fm. No. 3 continues poor. No. 4 stopes, in back of the 36, are worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 36 is worth 30*l.* per fm. We have commenced sinking Gard's shaft below the 36. The lode in the deep adit, east of Gard's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, Sept. 1: The ground at the western shaft continues moderate for sinking in; we are pushing this point as fast as possible. In the 26 north, on the western lode, it has been disordered by a crossing, but is becoming more settled as we get away from it, and is yielding occasional stones of lead. The other points are unaltered. The rain has slightly retarded our progress in building the engine-house, but we have now an increased number of hands to make up for it. We expect to get the heavy portions of the engine taken up next week, if the weather will permit.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Aug. 30: I have now returned from visiting this mine, and am very well pleased with the prospects. No. 2 lode, in the shallow adit, driving north, is 4 feet wide, regular, and well defined; its chief composition is a rich-looking gossan, strongly impregnated with lead and jack. The deep adit lately commenced on this lode is not yet under cover, but the appearances are quite as encouraging; we have not the whole width of the lode at present, but the part we have is also a strong gossan, and similarly mineralised. As soon as possible we must provide for following this lode in depth, a step we are now taking in reference to No. 1 lode, which, although not so large as No. 2, yet shows at the surface a larger mixture of ore.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, W. Williams, J. H. Birch, Sept. 1: At Hosking's new shaft, sinking below the 24, the lode is improving, and now producing fair stamping tinstuff; the ground is easy for opening. We set 10 fms. to sink for 70*l.*, the shaft to be carried 10 ft. long and 4½ ft. wide. All other parts are without alteration.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Thos. Uren, W. White, Sept. 1: The 60, east of junction, on Ramfield's lode, has very much improved, now worth 30*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 60, east of junction, on Bamfield's lode, is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 70, west of Boorman's shaft, we have intersected the Providence flookan, and the men are now driving south under Willison's shaft with all speed.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Sept. 1: Hallett's shyft is much the same as last reported. The 75 east is opening tribute ground. In the 75 west the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 65 the lode is about 9 inches wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. We are cutting plat and barrow-way in the 65, at King's shaft. We have resumed driving the 65, west of King's. In the present end the lode is squeezed by a hard floor of spar, which does not seem to extend above the height of the level, there being a good lode both over and under. In the 55 west the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes are without change to notice, looking well.

EAST SETON.—Wm. Thomas, jun., Aug. 27: The north lode has considerably improved in appearance, being 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for tin.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, R. Knuckey, Aug. 29: The lode in the 12 east is 1½ ft. wide, contains plenty of blende, mixed with tin, worth 5*l.* per fm. The stope in the back is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stope below the 12 west is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope in back of the 12 west is worth 4*l.* 10s. per fm. The stope in back of the 20 has improved; the lode has a good appearance, and is worth 6*l.* per fm. The ground in the 30 east is disordered, and the lode for the present unproductive. We are making fair progress in driving the 30 cross-cut north.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—Capts. Pryor, Garland, and Corfield, Aug. 31: In the deep adit cross-cut, south of Pryor's shaft, we have driven through what we consider to be the main part of the lode, which is 3 feet wide, and has produced some rich stones of copper ore. Our opening on this lode will be a matter of future consideration; it will be suspended until the cross-cut is driven a little further, so as to be out of the way. This cross-cut has lately intersected the elvan course. We shall continue to drive it with all speed until Bargewaine's lode is reached. No. 3 stope is looking very kindly, and has slightly improved in value. The men have just commenced to stope the bottom of the adit level, but we have not seen quite enough of the lode to report its value. Our depth of stope will be very limited here, on account of the large quantity of water. All other places are without alteration.

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Curtis, R. Roberts, Aug. 26: The deep adit cross-cut is progressing favourably, and showing indications of being near a lode. The lode in the adit end east continues to improve; it is now 2 ft. wide, composed of a congenial prian, quartz, and tin, altogether presenting the most encouraging appearances. The eastern shaft, which will in future be named Bristow's, is now down about 9 fathoms from surface, sinking below the old tinners' workings; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, containing branches of tin of the richest quality, and improving in depth. Had the present end been under the shaft, and a communication effected, we should now be able to raise considerable quantities of tin. The set is undoubtedly of great value, and time only is required to develope it.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 27: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 75, by nine men, at 35*l.* per fm.; this we intend to hurry down with all dispatch. The 75 east, to four men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, and producing stones of ore. The 75 west, to six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, with tin and stones of ore, worth 6*l.* per fm.; this is a very kindly lode, and is letting out more water. The winze to sink below the 65 east, by four men, at 6*l.* per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, and producing ore and tin. The 65 west, to four men, 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; the south part is 15 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore, and about 12*l.* per fm. for tin; this we think will fall in with the north part again, when we look for a good improvement. Two stopes above the 65, at 2*l.* per fathom each, where the lode is large, worth 7 tons of ore per fathom, with good work for tin. The 55 east, to four men, at 3*l.* 15s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and yielding tinny work. The 55 west, to four men, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, and producing ore and tin, worth 6*l.* per fm. Two stopes above the 45 east, to six men, at 2*l.* and 2*l.* 5s. per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 35 east, to four men, at 7*l.* per fathom; lode 15 in. wide, of quartz and prian. We are expecting a change for the better shortly in the 75 west.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Aug. 31: The lode in the 75 west is looking much the same as we advised you on Saturday, but letting out much more water; this is a kindly feature. No lode has been taken down in the 65 fm. level west. The stopes above the 65 west are looking very well, each producing 7 tons of ore per fathom, and good work for tin. The lode in the 55 west is 18 inches wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 7*l.* per fathom, and looking very kindly for making ore. We are progressing with all the other operations as fast as possible.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Sept. 1: The new shaft from surface is going on with good speed. There is no change in the mine since last week, except that the south lode in the bottom of the shaft, sinking below the 20, has dipped westward from the perpendicular of the shaft. The lode in the western end is still good. We sold about 10 tons of tin last week, at 60*l.* and 49*l.* per ton, amounting to nearly 560*l.*

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 31: Homersham's shaftmen are progressing satisfactorily with the work at Homersham's shaft. The ground in the 130 cross-cut, driving north, continues spare for progress.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, Aug. 31: Old Wheal Vor Main Lode: In the 70, driving west, we have a very strong looking lode, 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, jack, and peach—stamping work for tin. In the 60, driving east, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with occasional stones of tin. In the 60, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, tinny throughout. The cross-cut driving north from plat is progressing satisfactorily. In the 50, driving west, the lode is is 9 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. The men stoping the back of the 50 west I have removed to drive east 16 fms. up in the rise, on Smith's lode, so as to be in order for stoping as soon as the shaft is completed. The lode in the rise is 1 ft. 6 inches wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. The ground at the new shaft is favourable for sinking. The 7-in. side plunger commenced working on Saturday. The shaftmen are busily employed about the necessary work before the winter sets in, and we hope to have it complete against our next setting-day. The sinking will then be resumed.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Aug. 27: The ground in the western shaft continues of a good description for the production of mineral, and rapid progress is being made in sinking, which is at the present our principal point of operation.

GODOLPHIN.—J. Seymour, Aug. 30: Saturday last being our general setting-day, the following bargains were re-set:—The adit level west, on the copper lode, to three men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm., limited 2 fms.; the lode is much as last reported on—very good in the bottom of the level, showing signs of improvement soon, it being put home to the rising ground, which will gain back over full 3 feet in a fathom for some distance, and the end is just put through the elvans. The adit level to drive north, to four men, at 37s. 6d. per fm., stent the month. We are very anxious to get this end up to the discovery and other lodes. The stopes in the back, over the adit, east of cross-course, to two men, at 40s. per fm., limited 2 fms.; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing grey, yellow, and black copper, with a beautiful gossan; the full value of this lode cannot be ascertained till after some of the ore be dressed, and tested by fire: it has all the appearances of good copper ore. There are many fathoms of good ore ground gone over in the bottom of this level, which I intend to sink a winze down in shortly. Two men have taken a pitch in the back, between the cross-course and slide, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; I expect they will do well. We have home the large wood house, and have erected it, so the men have a good shed for changing their clothes in, and the carpenter to work in. We shall put up a small forge for the smith in it also, and a litle office.

GOGINAN.—August 30: The lode at the 100, east of Gilbertson's, is 6 ft. wide, and yields from 1 ton 5 cwts. to 1 ton 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode at the 80, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and yields good stones of lead ore. The ground in the cross-cut south, in the 60 or deep adit, looks kindly, and a good deal of water issues from the end. The 60, west of engine-shaft, at Level Newydd, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, and yields 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; the same level east is in a lode 4 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The men are getting on well with the cutting of the plat, &c., for sinking the shaft behind the 60. The lode in the rise over the deep level is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. We hope to sample about 30 tons of ore in about a fortnight, or on Sept. 13.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, Aug. 30: In the 52 west we have met with a small cross-course, which has for the present rather disordered the lode, now worth about 10*l.* per fathom; the lode is large, letting out water, and troublesome for driving in, consequently our progress is slow; we hope, however, as we get beyond the influence of the cross-course, we shall have a favourable change in the lode and get on much faster. The stopes throughout the mine are producing the usual quantity of ore. We are pushing on the cross-cuts at the 65, both north and south, as fast as possible, especially south towards the caunter lode; this is now becoming an important point, and we are looking anxiously forward to it, as we expect great results from the lode here.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Aug. 27: The ground in Highburrow shaft is a little easier for sinking. We are getting on well with the rise in back of the 33, towards Scammell's shaft. As soon as the rise is holed to the shaft it will give good ventilation at the above level, and also for drawing the stuff. The lode in the end, driving east of the 33 cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The ground in the cross-cut driving north at the 20, east of Ennor's shaft, is harder than it has been. In the winze sinking below the 20, east of said shaft, the ground is favourable, and the lode produces good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 20, on the south lode, the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. In driving the deep adit cross-cut, south from east boundary shaft, we have intersected Wheal Saturday lode, which is about 9 in. wide, underlying north; I have put the men to open east and west on its course; the lode produces good stones of ore, and looks very promising, but very little has yet been done on it. We are making good progress in sinking the new shaft near the eastern boundary.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Sept. 1: We have made good progress with the surface work on this mine—making road for the delivery of the engine, opening new adit level, clearing foundation, and raising stone for engine-house, &c.

GREAT LAXEY.—John Kitto, Aug. 27: I have very little change to report in many of the most prominent points of operation; notwithstanding their vigorous prosecution during another month since my last report all, with one or two trifling exceptions, continue about the same as then reported on. The present value of the various ends, driving north from the Welsh shaft, are as follows:—The 110, 150*l.* per fm.; the 130, 20*l.* per fm.; the 145, 60*l.* per fm.; the 155, 30*l.* per fm.; the 180, 70*l.* per fm.; the 190, 50*l.* per fm.; the 200 and 210 poor, the lode in the former being disordered by a slide. The stopes in the roof of the 110 and 165 fm. levels are each worth 200*l.* per fm. We started a new cross-cut yesterday, in the 120 north, for the purpose of intersecting the east lode, in that level, and shall, no doubt, attain the object in about three months from this date. In the south part of the mine the present drivings are, with one or two exceptions, good for copper. The 155 end is worth for lead and copper full 100*l.* per fm., and the 165 end is worth for copper alone about 30*l.* per fm., and likely to further improve. The copper stopes are looking very fair. The stopes in the roof and sole of the 60 south are still good for lead and jack—each worth from 80*l.* to 90*l.* per fm. At Dumbell's Mine the present prospects are very encouraging. The two ends, driving north and south from the main sump, in the bottom, or 70 fathom level, are each worth 70*l.* per fm.; and the sump sinking below the 60, a little south of the main sump, is worth 100*l.* per fm. The progress in the sinking of Agneash shaft is very satisfactory, now down about 11 fathoms

below the adit level. The new trial at Snafell continues without change. At Glenroy we are pushing on the clearing and repairing of the old level north, with all possible speed, and as far as can yet be ascertained, are likely to complete the same by the end of next month. We have started a new level, to drive south, on what we suppose to be Snafell lode, a little to the east of Glenroy Mine. The level is driven about 2 fathoms; the lode is large, but so far unproductive, being yet only a few feet below the surface. In the old mine I consider the result of the past month's working has been very satisfactory indeed, and as the new engine, in connection with the crushing-mill, will be ready to work in a few days, we may then reasonably anticipate increased returns of ore.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, W. Jenkin, Aug. 27: At Vivian's engine-shaft the men are employed casing, dividing, and bedding the same down to the 67. The lode in the 57, driving west of engine-shaft, is worth 8l. per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is producing saving work for copper ore; the lode in the stopes in back of said level is worth 9l. per fm. The lode in Jenkins' shaft, sinking below the 57, is producing stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 57 end, driving east of the latter shaft, is worth 7l. per fm. No change in the 57, east or west of cross-cut, on Pendarves' lode, during the past week; this will also apply to Rule's shaft, sinking below the 40. The lode in Sleggan's shaft, sinking below the 62, is in unproductive ground, favourable for sinking. The lode in King's shaft, sinking below the 75, has a very promising appearance; worth at present 12l. per fm., and looks well for improvement. The lode in the 75 end, driving west of the shaft, is yielding stones of copper ore. No alteration in the winze sinking below the 57, west of King's shaft, since our last. The lode in the 57, driving west of this shaft, is looking very promising, and worth 15l. per fm.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 30: The ground continues favourable for driving in the adit end east, and we expect to intersect another lode shortly.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, J. George, August 29: The newly-discovered lode, referred to in the report of last week, runs nearly north and south; we have opened on it 5 fms., and find its average width to be about 2 ft.—composed of a fine strong gossan, and is letting out plenty of water, which indicates most favourably for the production of lead. We are pushing on this end southward as fast as possible. The other end is also being driven on the lode previously discovered, which presents the same promising appearance as when last reported on.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 31: In the 166 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, disordered and unproductive. In the rise in the back of the 154 fm. level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 154 fm. level, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 154 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom for tin. In the winze sinking below the 140 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 125 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 100 fm. level, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is promising for improvement. The tin stopes are still looking very well.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Aug. 29: Hill Brothers Shaft: In the tin stopes east of Buckley's shaft, in bottom of the 25, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing fair average work for the stamps. In the stopes near the shaft in bottom of the 25 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing tin. Surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Petherick, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, Aug. 27: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140, is still disordered by the elvan course. We have driven through the cross-course in the 140, east of the engine-shaft; as yet there is no improvement in the lode. There is nothing new in the 140 or the 130, west of Fielding's shaft. We hope to get Offord's shaft to the 140 in a month from this time. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, are worth respectively 20l. and 40l. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 130, east of said shaft, is yielding a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in Mathew's shaft and 110 east are producing good stones of copper ore and a little tin. The lode in the 90, east of said shaft, is at present disordered by the elvan. The lode in the 80, driving east of ditto, is 5 ft. wide—unproductive. The lode in the 70 end and stope in the back, east of Mathew's shaft, are worth respectively 10l. and 14l. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The ground in the 30 cross-cut, south of Walker's shaft, is favourable for driving. We hope to finish the collar of Walker's shaft by Tuesday.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. Miners, T. George, Sept. 1: Carnmeal engine-shaft is sunk 14 ft. below the 114; lode 2 ft. wide, very much improved in appearance, producing a little tin. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting cistern-plat, which, together with fixing lift, and make everything complete for sinking, will take about ten days, when the sinking will be resumed.—Old Mine: The 95, driving east of cross-cut, on Blue Burrow lode, is worth 12l. per fm.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Aug. 30: The lode in the engine-shaft is maintaining its size and value, being 4 feet wide, worth 30l. per fathom for tin, and producing occasional stones of copper ore. In cross-cutting north and south, in the adit and 19 fathom levels, there is no alteration; the ground is favourable for driving. At surface we are excavating ground for fixing flat-rods from the engine to the shaft.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, Aug. 31: No change to notice in Gwyn Llifion deep adit since last reported; re-set to six men, for the month, at 12l. per fm. No lode taken down in Gwydyr stopes since last week; set to stope to four men, at 60s. per fathom, and to drive the middle level, to two men, at 6l. 10s. per fm., stent for the month; these are one pare, as their stuff will mix together. The dressing is again at a stand for want of water to crush.

HALLENBEAGLE.—J. Edwards, E. Richards, August 27: The old engine-shaft is now cleared to the 40, which is the bottom, and dry at this point; there is a cross-cut driven south 4 fathoms on the cross-course, but we cannot yet ascertain whether the lode is intersected or not in consequence of foul air. We find the old workers have taken away the lode to a great extent in the upper levels, which we consider a good indication in depth, as the shoots of ore in Wheal Rose deep levels are dipping towards this point. There is also a cross-cut driven north from said shaft at the 40, on the cross-course, to cut the Wheal Rose lode, which is underlying south and towards the shaft, but in consequence of foul air we are obliged to suspend the clearing for the present. We propose clearing up a shaft south of the above, for the purpose of a footway and for ventilation, which shaft is as deep as the 36; no time will be lost in accomplising the same, and when done we shall commence sinking the old engine-shaft below the 40; judging from the lode taken away in the upper levels, we consider this to be a good speculation. The engine-shaft is cleared 2½ fathoms below the 40, which is down to the water; the shaftmen are engaged cutting ground for cistern-plat to receive the pit-work at the 40. There is nothing new to notice in Stone's or the eastern shaft for the past week. At Bawden's shaft, on Reed's lode, sinking below the 33, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 33, east of Bawden's shaft, on Reed's lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing mundic and peach, with good stones of copper ore, a little improved in the past week. We have cleared the 40 west of Stone's shaft, on south lode, 30 fathoms, and hope to let some tribute pitches here in the ensuing week. We have six pitches working on the north lode, in bottom of the 40, west of Stone's shaft, which are worth on an average from 12l. to 13l. per fathom for copper ore; two pitches in bottom of the 36, on the same lode, east of Stone's shaft, worth full 10l. per fathom. All other pitches throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantity of copper ore. We still consider the mine one of great promise; we have five productive lodes passing through the sett—North Wheal Rose, Oats's, Reid's, and East Wheal Chance; and when drained to the bottom and cleared we have every reason to believe this property will be of the first-class. The caunter copper lode has not yet been intersected at the junction of either of the lodes below the deep adit, and looking at the junction at the deeper levels we may reasonably expect good results. All the surface operations are progresing satisfactorily.

HAVAN.—George Jones, Aug. 30: The sinking of Carriston shaft below the 10 is progressing satisfactorily, and quite as valuable for lead ore as when last reported. The lode in the 10 east is of a very kindly appearance, but not quite so productive as heretofore, worth from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. There is no change in the stopes in the back of the 10. No. 3 stope, in the back of Seton's adit, has improved, worth at present 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We are sampling to-day 50 tons of lead ore, for sale on September 8.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Aug. 30: In the adit level, driving west on No. 3 lode, we have intersected the large cross-course, into which we have driven about 4 ft.; I expect we shall find it several fathoms wide; immediately on getting through it cross-cuts will be commenced for the intersection of the lodes on the western side thereof, which I hope to find more concentrated and productive. In the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, peach, and good work for tin ore.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Aug. 30: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day, the following tutwork bargains were let:—The 70 east to drive by four men, stent 4 fms., at 4l. 5s. per fm.; the lode at this point is improving in character, and becoming more porous, from which a considerable increase of water is issuing. The 60 cross-cut north to drive by six men, stent 2 fms., at 9l. per fathom; the ground at this point is a little stiffer for progress, in consequence of some hard floors of spar coming in contact with the end. The 40 east to drive by six men, stent 2 fms., at 4l. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 25 east, from western shaft, by four men, stent the month, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the lode in this stope is worth 6l. per fm. All the wheeling, tramming, filling, and landing in the mine for one month, at 10l.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Sept. 1: Since our last report no very material change has taken place in the appearance of the lode in any part of the mine. In the new eastern shaft, which we are now sinking below the bottom of the 41, the ground is moderately favourable for exploring. In the end driving north-east of the 41 the lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, and spots of ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 41 west are without change, the lode being about 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore; worth of the latter 5 tons, or 20l. per fm. In the 30 east the ground continues pretty favourable for driving, the lode being small, consisting of flookan, mixed with mundic and ore. In the cross-cut driving north, in the 10 east, the ground is of a very congenial appearance, traversed by numerous branches of mundic, carrying strings of ore. In the tribute department the pitches are producing about the same as for some time past.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, Aug. 27: The lode at Oulton's engine-shaft is improving in appearance, and producing very good stones of tin, but the ground is still rather hard for sinking, and as we are now down 12½ fathoms, it is necessary to cut a plat at that level, which we have set at 25l.; as soon as this plat is cut we shall be enabled to drive east and west on the course of the lode, from which drivage we expect to raise paying tinstuff.—Petrie's Engine-shaft: The main part of the lode is standing a little north of the shaft; the part we are carrying produces good stones of tin. We are now down 13½ fms., and it is necessary to cut a plat at this level, which has been set at 12l. 10s.; as soon as this is accomplished we shall be enabled to drive here also on the course of the lode, and sink the shaft at the same time; this shaft has been sunk in the month 2 fms. 3 ft.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curtis, Aug. 30: Since our last working we have completed the flat-rod shaft from the 20 to the 30, and opened out on the lode in the 30 nearly 30 fms., the backs of which are now working at 7s. in 1l. The 20 we have driven through a lode about 50 fms.; the backs working at from 6s. 8d. to 10s. in 1l. The 10 we have driven about 75 fms.; the backs working at from 4s. to 9s. in 1l.—Standard Lode: We have opened in the 10 and 20 fm. levels about 50 fms.; the backs working at 10s. in 1l.—Paull's Lode: We have sunk the shaft from the adit to the 10, erected and laid down 90 fms. of flat-rods, and driven a cross-cut towards the lode 10 feet, in which we have intersected several branches. Our expenses during the last six months have increased by having two sump-shafts sinking at the same time. We shall now begin to reap the benefit of them, and our two last sales of tin will speak for themselves. We have 18 men on tutwork and 30 on tribute, at an average of 9s. in 1l.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Aug. 31: There is a very good branch of lead ore in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, and taking the whole shaft it will produce 2 tons per fathom. The 80 east is driving in an improving lode, and producing good saving stuff for lead. The 70 east yields good lumps of ore, but not regular. The 60 east is spare for driving, worth 1 ton per fm. The pitches are turning out large quantities of ore, and we shall sell for the next sampling 25 tons of lead ore.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Aug. 27: Old Mine: The lode in the 70 west end produces mundic, with occasional stones of ore; ground driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; set to drive by six men, at 10l. per fm., 2 ft. extent. At Coombe the ground is rather harder for driving; set to drive by six men, at 8l. per fm., for 6 fathoms extent; ground driven in 27 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Aug. 31: We have had some rain here during the past week, but not sufficient to increase our condensing water before last night. We have now a sufficient supply of water to work the engine, and should it not fall off again I hope we shall get the water out of our bottom level by the end of this week. The stopes in back of the 42 east are producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom; set to four men, 2 fms., at 3l. 10s. per fathom. We are now making good progress in clearing and repairing the 32 east, and I hope by the end of another week we shall be in a position to commence working on ground here either in sinking or stoping.

MINERA UNION.—Wm. T. Harris, Sept. 1: Brabner's Shaft: In the 80 north, on the footwall side of the lode, we meet with tumblers of limestone; we have commenced a cross-cut to drive east into settled ground; in doing so we get occasionally stones of lead. The main level, driven on the eastern portion of the lode, is without alteration, producing a little lead. The levels from the top of the rise produce good lead, and are very promising. The pitch in the bottom of this level, by No. 1 winze, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of this level, south of No. 2 winze, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch south of winze is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom.—Williams's Shaft: The pitches in this portion of the mine are as last reported.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. P. Roach, Sept. 1: In the 30, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, slate, and a little blende and lead ore, but not enough to save; we are daily expecting a change for the better as the level is extended. In the same level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, exceedingly wet, and very spare for driving; a good mixture of ore is being broken from the forebreast, but the lode appears to be richer in the back of the level. The lode in the 20 west is 3 feet wide, and has considerably improved within the last day or two: the forebreast is now worth from 10l. to 12l. per fathom for ore and blende, with prospects of a greater improvement. I believe this run of ore to be a continuation of the same that we are now stoping in the bottom of the 10, as it is precisely the same in character, and should this be the case, it speaks well for the whole ground standing above. In the winze sinking under the 20 east no lode has yet been taken down, and from appearances I believe it is good. The stope in the bottom of the 10 is worth 8l. per fathom for ore and blende. We shall send off next week a parcel of lead ore, from 11 to 12 tons. The prospects throughout are improving.

NEW CHIVERTON.—James Juleff, Aug. 31: There is a very kindly-looking lode in the 20 end east. The stopes are still looking pretty well. We are making better progress in clearing the 20 west, and we hope to see this end shortly. The engine-shaft is sinking in a good channel of ground, and the men making good progress.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Aug. 30: We are still frozen up here, and all the hands we have now employed are at Louisa, and, I may add, we are getting on there very well with clearing up the engine-shaft, and I think we shall be able to get down deep enough with the windlass to enable us to drop away the pumps, but to do this I have been obliged to put on four men in a core, and they relieve in the pit, as the water for hand-tackle is very powerful, being over 500 barrels in eight hours, still I think we shall accomplish our object.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, Aug. 30: In the deep adit west the air is so bad for want of water for the water-falls that two men are as many as can work there at present. The south part of the lode, which we are now driving on, is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of yellow copper ore, but not enough to value. The new engine-shaft is down 6 fathoms, collared up, and made secure 12 feet long by 6 feet wide within timber; the ground is favourable for sinking.

NEW LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Aug. 30: I have just returned from this mine. I find the lode in the shaft, sinking below the 60, scarcely as good for lead as lately reported, now worth about 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide in the north end, and about 2½ ft. in the south end of the shaft; it seems to me the dip of the ore ground in the bottom of the mine is now from south to north. In the 60 end, driving south, the lode is again improving, being now 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is a very promising looking spar, well mixed in lead, and worth ½ ton per fathom; from present appearances this end is likely to further improve.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, Wm. Mitchell, Aug. 31: The lode in Bickford's shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is worth 35l. per fm. The stope in back of the 74 west is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 67 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and copper ore. The stope in back of the 67 west is worth 15l. per fm. The stope in back of the same level, east of Bickford's, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 58 west is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The stopes in back of the 58, east and west of winze, are each worth 20l. per fm. The lode in 46, west of Bickford's, is small, producing stones of copper ore.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, Aug. 26: Our tutwork setting took place to-day, and the following is the result:—The 90 to drive west of Carr's engine-shaft by four men, at 9l. per fm.; the lode in this end is become more settled, and producing good stones of ore. The 80 to drive west of the same shaft by four men, at 9l. 10s. per fm., the level to be carried 7 ft. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide for a tram-road; the lode in the end will turn out 2 tons of ore per fm. The winze to sink below this level by six men, at 10l. per fm.; the lode at the present time will yield fully 3 tons of ore per fm. A winze to sink below the 70 about the same distance from the shaft as the one sinking in the 80; the lode here is large, with good stones of copper ore in it, a very promising lode—set to four men, at 7l. 10s. per fm. In consequence of the water being so plentiful in the 70 end, west of the cross-course, renders the end troublesome and spare for driving; this part will be drained when a cross-course is intersected in the 80, which will greatly facilitate our operations there, and under the present circumstances we thought it advisable to suspend the driving of this end for a short time, and employ the men to sink the winze before referred to in this level. We have four men employed clearing the adit, and making preparations for sinking the new western shaft.—Aug. 31: There is no alteration in the mine to notice since the above date. Good Fortune engine is turned idle to-day.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, Sept. 1: We have been driving west at the 86, and carrying about 2 feet of the lode, which is worth 6l. per fathom for the part already seen; this is done in order to have a larger space for the water to discharge itself, and to facilitate our progress in cutting through the lode. The lode in the 74 west is producing good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value, at the same time promises an improvement; in the same level east the lode is poor at present. The 64 west is yielding copper ore, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes below the 52, both east and west from No. 1 winze, is as last reported, worth 50l. per fathom. We expect to communicate the winze sinking below the 52 daily, as we can hear each other speak very plainly. The lode in the 40 west is much the same as last week, producing good stones of copper ore, the ore-bearing part being still to the south; the ground is easy for progress. The lode in the 20 west is still a fine course of ore, worth from 22l. to 25l. per fathom, and likely to continue; the lode in the stopes in back of the same level is worth 30l. per fathom. The tribute department is without alteration, yielding their usual quantity of copper ore. We are busily engaged about the boiler, and hope to have it on the mine to-morrow, all being well.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Aug. 26: We have set the following bargains to-day:—The 100 to drive east of engine-shaft, by six men, at 10l. per fm.; since our last report we have cut through the lode in this level, and find it to be 3½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with stones of copper ore, and at times a little tin intermixed; the ground has become more favourable for driving. The 100 cross-cut to drive south of shaft, by six men, at 12l. per fm.; the ground in this end is also more favourable for driving, but no lode as yet. The winze to sink below the 78, by four men, at 9l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of rich copper ore. The 80 to drive west of cross-cut, on King's north lode, by four men, at 7l. 10s. per fm., with a lode 20 wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and a little copper ore.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, August 30: In cutting in north of the blende lode, in the 20, we have discovered a good lode of lead, which appears to be going down behind all former workings, and we have commenced clearing the level below, that a cross-cut may be driven there also, to the same shoot of lead. I send you a box of specimens, that you may see the size and character of the lode, which is worth upwards of 20l. per fathom.

NORTH CROFTY.—W. Thomas, jun., August 27: The 183, east and west of engine-shaft, are without change. The 170 east, and the stopes above, are each worth 25l. per fm. The 160 east, and the stopes above, are each worth 20l. per fm. We are making good progress in sinking the winze below the 150 east; the lode is worth 14l. per fathom. The 150, driving west, on south branch, contains spots of copper ore. In the 120 east the lode is 18 in. wide, spotted with copper ore. The 60, west of Petherick's shaft, produces 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. The stopes above 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Aug. 31: I have suspended the adit end, on the new caunter, for the time, and put the men sinking to prove the lode in the bottom of the level, where it is worth 15l. per fathom, and improving. The cross-cut north, in the adit, is harder for driving. In the new stope, below the adit, on the middle lode, the men are desuing, or getting under the lode; they have put one hole in the lode, and broken good ore. I have not yet been able to dial the great caunter lode in the 10, so as to ascertain its underlie, the walls of the lode not being well defined; I have, therefore, began to sink on it, in a lode worth from 60l. to 70l. per fathom, and shall let you know the result of sinking next week, if possible. It is my belief that the main part of the caunter is gone behind the winze; we have driven north upon it at nearly right angles, about 6 fms. The stope in back of the 20, middle lode, will produce 1 ton, worth (say) 14l. per fathom. We shall next month resume the sinking of the winze below the 20, on the middle lode, worth in the bottom about 28l. per fathom. The 30 fathom level, middle lode, is small, producing ore, but not to value. The new lift is fixed in the engine-shaft, but it is not at work, for want of some ironwork; it will be completed in a few days. We shall sample 40 tons of ore to-morrow.

NORTH JANE.—J. Tamblyn, Aug. 31: We have no change to notice in the tutwork operations since our report for the meeting on the 18th inst. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are looking much better. We sold last Saturday a little black tin, also 40 tons of tinstuff. Our next sale of tinstuff for the month will be considerably increased. We are preparing a parcel of silver gossan for an early sampling.

NORTH METAL.—T. Gill, Aug. 29: Our prospects are looking very well. We have sunk the new engine-shaft about 8 fathoms below the adit level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth from 15l. to 20l. per fathom; this lode and strata show very good indications for further improvement shortly. We are making very good progress in sinking. We let the shaft again on Saturday, to nine men, 4 fms., at 10l. 10s. per fathom. We shall push down this shaft as fast as possible. We have two men and three boys clearing the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, for the purpose of letting down the water that is pooled in it. We expected to have completed it before this. We are expecting daily to get through with it. We have found some excellent branches of tin in the adit, which shows very good indications for a productive lode in the next levels.

NORTH MINERA.—James Dunkin, Aug. 31: In driving the cross-cut north, in the 40, we have cut a very kindly-looking lode, it is about 3 feet 6 inches wide, composed of limestone, sand, carbonate of lime, gossan, and strings of lead ore; this cross-cut is stopped for the present. The 40, driving west on the course of the lode, is in more settled ground, and has some nice strings of ore in it. The winze sinking below the 15 west was communicated with the 25 fathom level on Thursday last. I recommend to resume the sinking of the shaft at once.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Aug. 31: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. 5 feet below the 20, in a good-looking country for lead. In the 20 end, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding lead, mundic, and blende, and looking likely to improve. The 20 end, driving east, is greatly improved in the last few feet driving; the lode is 18 inches wide, producing lead and good stones of copper ore, and still letting out a large stream of water; this can be accounted for, as the north and south lode is not more than 15 fms. ahead. The adit shaft is sunk 9 fms. 2 ft. below the surface, and the men are making slow progress in sinking, in consequence of the troublesome ground.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—G. Davey, Aug. 31: North Lode: In the 20 east the lode is not so good as last reported; it is now 1 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. for copper ore. In the 20 west the lode has improved, being 2 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fathom for copper ore. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, Aug. 26: Sump: In the 130 east the lode is worth 8l. per fathom, but for the last two days the water has been into this level in consequence of cutting the cross-course in the 100 east; this we expect will soon abate, and enable us to again resume the driving. No alteration in this level since last reported. In the 120 east no lode is yet cut in the cross-cut. The 120 east rise is worth 5l. per fm. The 110 east end is worth 3l. per fm. The 110 west end is worth 12l. per fm. The 110 west winze is worth 10l. per fm. In the 100 east end we have cut the cross-course, which is letting out much water. The 100 west end is worth 3l. per fm. The 100 west rise is poor. The 90 west winze is worth 9l. per fm. The 90 west rise is worth 7l. per fm. The 90 west end is poor. The 90 west, on Skimmer's, is worth 3l. per fm.—Cobblers: The 90 east end is worth 6l. per fm. The 68 east end is poor. The 68 west is worth 10l. per fm. The 68 west rise is poor. The 90 east rise is worth 9l. per fm. No other change to report.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—J. Warren, Aug. 27: The lode in the engine-shaft has improved during the past week, and is now worth 10l. per fathom for the length of shaft, 12 ft. In the winze sinking below 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm.

PENHALLS.—W. Higgins, J. Nance, Aug. 27: Engine-shaft: In our communication of Saturday last we mentioned of our having thought the underwall of the pink lode was met with in the 60 cross-cut, north of this shaft; in reality it has proved but a branch 6 inches wide; beyond this the ground is of a most congenial nature for tin, is wet, and much harder for driving, the present price being 10l. per fathom; the fact of our having already extended 2 ft. further than where we expected to cut it arises from its taking a little more underlie than when in the shaft, which is probably caused by its not then assuming its proper dip, owing to the influence of the gossan, with which it was in close proximity; we are, however, looking out for it almost hourly in the cross-cut south. In this level the ground is good for driving. The appearance of the lode in the 50 fm. level, driving east on Straggler, has improved, now worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the sump-winze is 15 inches wide, and worth 9l. per fathom. The men are making good progress in driving the 40 cross-cut south of shaft.—Flat-rod Shaft east, North Lode: In the 30 fm. level, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west of cross-cut, is at present small and poor. The stope in the back of this level is worth 9l. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level, driving west, north of heave, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 10l. per fathom; the stope in the back of ditto is 2 ft. wide, worth 13l. per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west, south of gossan, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm., and the stope in the back of ditto is 15 inches wide, worth 7l. per fathom. The 20 fm. level, driving east, south of gossan, is worth 14l. per fathom. No alteration in the mine worthy of notice since our last report.

PENNANCE CONSOLS.—H. Peters, Aug. 31: Rosa's shaft, sinking below the adit level, by nine men, 8 fathoms 1 ft.; the lode in the shaft is 5 ft. wide, with rich stones of lead in the flookan part of the lode; it is composed of soft quartz, spar, and flookan, which is congenial for lead; with these qualities in the lode it was never known to fail in depth. Fox's shaft, sinking below the 10, by nine men, 6 fathoms 3 feet; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of rich stones of lead and jack, and soft mundic droppers dropping from the north to the south lode; by the appearance of the lode it cannot but fail to make a rich lode in depth.

PENTRE LYGAN.—F. Evans, August 31: The 40 cross-cut south, driving towards the main lodes, is still very hard. I am expecting almost every day to cut into the lode, and hope to be able soon to report something good.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Aug. 30: Saturday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—To drive east of Watson's shaft, by six men, on the course of the lode, stent 3 fathoms, at 4l. 15s. per fathom; here the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, peach, and gossan. To drive west of Watson's shaft, by six men, on course of the lode, stent 3 fathoms, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; here we have gone through the cross-course, it being about 8½ feet wide, and have cut into the lode west of it, but not as yet through it, being composed of capel, peach, and gossan, with occasional rich stones of black, grey, and yellow copper ore; the same presents a very promising appearance for improvement shortly. To fill and land all water and stuff for one month, by two men, 7l. per month. To draw all water and stuff for one month, 7l.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, Wm. Millett, Sept. 1: The lode in Louisa's engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is favourable. The lode in the 80, west of this shaft, is 18 in. wide, still disordered by the crossing. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm., and worth 5l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, east of Louisa's shaft, north of the elvan, is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and mundic, and of a kindly appearance for mineral. The lode in the 80 west is small and unproductive. The lode in the 70 is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm. for tin and copper. The lode in the 50 west is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of yellow copper, with every prospect of further improvement. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 18 in. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. All other places are without change since our last report. —N.B. The lode in the 60 west, on the north part, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Aug. 30: Our engine is working very well, and the water just forked. We shall commence sinking at once. I hope to be able to report on the lode shortly. Florance, I hear, is looking well.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, Aug. 30: The men are going on satisfactorily in cutting the plat at Gilliman's shaft, and I think they will have their contract completed against the next setting-day. The groundwork of the shaft is principally clay-slate, and the heads, or interstices, are coated with pure percipitate of copper, which I consider a good indication of a lode being near at hand. The lode driving west of Grady's shaft is large, and has much the same appearance as when reported on last week. The end driving west, on new lode, is assuming a more kindly appearance, and is a good looking lode for producing mineral. The western shaft, sinking on Grady's lode, is producing good ore, a portion of which we are saving to dress. Some of the ore I consider is richer than any I have before seen in the mine.

ROARING WATER MINES (County of Cork, Ireland).—Report of an examination by George Henwood, M.E., Aug., 1864: Having previously visited these properties some years since, I had but little difficulty in determining my views regarding the strata in which they are embedded, as to their adaptation and capabilities for yielding large returns of copper ores of high produce. Certain doubts having been expressed by theoretical geologists rendered this the more necessary. I am happy to say a second careful examination fully ratified the opinions I expressed and published at the time alluded to (five years since, when making a survey of the south of Cork district). I am also pleased to find my views confirmed by eminent practical miners, as well as by the results obtained by the as yet partial and preparatory works executed. The strata are micaceous and argillaceous slates of a light colour, usually known in certain districts of Cornwall as "buff killas," and recognised as a great favourite of the miners. These slates are traversed by elvans, are highly mineralised with crystalised iron pyrites, oxides of iron, small portions of manganese, and other surface minerals usually proved to be indicative of copper deposits in depth. Quartz veins also prevail, and in this formation the ore is usually found; it appears to be the main constituents of the lodes of the entire series; the lodes operated on are masterly champion lodes, with well-defined walls, most promising gossans, and ores of the richest qualities found in the British islands. Both grey and irridescent copper have been perceived, of which a parcel of about 16 tons is ready for sale. This has been dressed by the imperfect means at present available, and cannot be taken as a fair criterion of prices which may be in future obtained, when the proposed apparatus shall have been erected. In addition to this parcel, there is a pile of prills, or selected pieces, which I should strongly advise the management to have assayed in bulk for silver and gold, both of which metals will be found therein. The present works are all very well laid out to gradually develope the many lodes. The returns will be materially increased when the points that are aimed at shall have been reached, especially in the new shaft, now evidently approaching the lode. The ground is completely permeated with copper and mundic, to use a mining phrase, too good to throw away, but not quite good enough to save. This, I opine, will be reversed as soon as the lode is cut. The mines possess every element for success; unlimited water power at all seasons for every purpose, with this advantage, it is on the very spot, and requires scarcely any cost in its application. There are buildings suitable to all requirements, including good stores, and a quay admirably adapted for shipping only 100 yards from the present dressing-floors. Vessels of 100 tons may lie alongside, discharge or load in all weathers, the port being perfectly safe. Under all these circumstances, combined with an extensive sett, extremely moderate dues, cheap labour, and good roads, the Roaring Water Mines may be made highly profitable; but I would, at the same time, warn the adventurers not to be too sanguine as to immediate dividends with the present limited mode of working. An active as well as careful outlay would soon bring about such a consummation as would amply satisfy all parties concerned. I may add that the vulgar error, or rather prejudice, existing against the probability of rich ore lasting in depth has been exploded by the rich productions of the neighbouring mines of the Cappagh and Ballycummisk, where the deeper they are sunk the more productive they are proved to be.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Sept. 1: Ellen's shaft is down to the 80, and the sumpmen are now preparing to fix lift at this point; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is producing good stones of ore. In the 70, east of Ellen's, the lode is confused by the No. 2 cross-course. In the 60, east of Ellen's, the lode in split in two branches, each producing ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is worth 30l. per fm. The 40 end east, on the branch, is worth 4l. per fm. We shall commence to sink the engine-shaft below the 60 in about a fortnight's time.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—Edward Carthew, Sept. 1: The 50, west of engine-shaft, has undergone a favourable change in the past week, and is still yielding some rich yellow copper ore. The 40, east and west, is producing a little copper ore. The 30, west of boundary shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom for copper ore. The boundary shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 12l. per fathom for copper ore. The 20, west of boundary shaft, is worth 4l. per fathom for copper ore.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, Sept. 1: We have fixed our 20-fm. temporary lift to pump from the bottom of the shaft to the 40 during the time we are fixing our plunger in the 50 fm. level. I expect the water to be in fork again in the 50 by to-morrow. The men that have been employed in this level are now engaged stoping and driving in the 40 until they are able to resume work at their own places. The lode in the 40 north is somewhat disordered by a cross-branch of quartz, at present producing stones of ore. Mitchell's and Hamlyn's pitches, in the 40, are a little improved; I expect a further improvement in these pitches shortly. The other pitches are much the same. The sumpmen are engaged at present repairing the timberwork in the whim-shaft. Since the last setting-day I have let the halvans and slime to dress on tribute, at 10s. in 1l., for two or three months.

SITHNEY WHEAL METAL.—Thos. Gill, Aug. 29: The following are the bargains that we set on Saturday last for September:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 130, by twelve men, at 16l. per fathom; those men have 2 fms. more to sink to complete the contract that they took last month. We have cut a small branch at the shaft, which is inclining south towards the lode; the character of the ground in this shaft is very congenial for mineral, and I have no doubt but that the lode will prove productive in depth. We have set the 130 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; the lode in the end is about 1 ft. wide, and looks promising to improve, as the strata show good indications as we drive east. In the 80, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and poor for mineral—we have set this end to four men, at 7l. per fm. We have set the 95 to drive south-east of the engine-shaft, to cut the south lode, by two men, at 8l. 10s. per fm. We have sunk the new shaft, in the eastern part of the set, 10 fms., and have commenced to drive south to cut the lode, which we expect to do in driving about 2 fms. further. We have set this end to six men, at 7l. per fm.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Sept. 1: In Mayn's cross-cut, driving south in the 50, the ground is favourable for driving, and good progress has been made. In the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking very promising. In the 30, west of Lawry's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, prian, gossan, and a little ore. In the 20, east of the engine-shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good saving work, and looking promising. In the deep adit level, north of the River Walkham, the ground continues favourable for driving. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BULLER.—J. Hosking, Aug. 27: The ground in the 24, driving east of engine-shaft, is very similar in character as when last reported on; there is now a little water oozing out of it, and the lode 1 ft. wide, composed of peach and spar.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Aug. 27: The ground in the 54 cross-cut is rather hard and troublesome; the water still flows freely from the end. In my report last week reference was made to our having cut a branch or lode here; I may now state that it is in my opinion a lode; it slightly underlies south, and is, including the capels, about 2½ to 3 ft. wide. We find each successive lode to have a less underlie south, which induces me to think that we have a lode having a northern underlie not far before us. The ground in the 54 west, on No. 2 south lode, has a little improved; lode just as stated in my last report. In the 54 east, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is small and unsettled.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Aug. 31: In the adit end, driving east and west on the north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing a little mundic, with spots of ore, but the ground spare for driving.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Aug. 30: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—To stope the back, over the 70 east, by two men, at 70s. per fm; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. To stope the back over the 60 east, by four men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding about 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The 60 to drive west, by two men, at 6l. 15s. per fathom; the lode is at present small, containing spots of ore, but not to value. The 50 to drive west by six men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and from its present character I should think it would shortly be more productive. The 40 to drive west, by six men, at 9l. per fm.; the lode at this point is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore fully 30l. per fm., and letting out a quantity of water. To sink a winze below the 40 west, by four men, at 8l. 5s. per fm.; no lode has been taken down here for some time past, in consequence of the water. I hope to communicate this with

the 50 is about six weeks. The 30 to drive west, by six men, at 10l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper, and 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm., with appearances of improvement. To stope the back, over the 30 west, by six men, at 70s. per fm.—no lode has been taken down in this stope for the last three weeks; when last taken down it was valued at 1 ton of copper and 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 20 west is at present small; I have put the men to drive a short cross-cut north, to see if any more lode is left standing in that direction. The shallow adit to drive west, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is about 9 inches wide, containing spots of lead and copper ore. The shallow adit to drive east by two men, at 3l. per fm. Last week the working barrel in the 50 lift broke. I have ordered a new one at the foundry, and expect to have it on the mine to-day. We shall sample a parcel of lead to-morrow.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 31: In the 36 fm. level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The lode in the 24 east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the same level west the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, but nothing in it to value. We have four men preparing to sink the flat-rod shaft below the 36 fm. level. Nothing new in the 70 cross-cut north.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, Aug. 31: Since my last report we have another sparry floor of ground come into the shaft; consequently, our progress in sinking is slower. During the past fortnight we have sunk about 4½ ft. Judging from other floors just of the same character that we have already gone through, I have every reason to think we shall soon get a better channel of ground.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Aug. 27: Setting Report: The adit level to drive west of shaft, by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom; lode 15 inches wide, of quartz, gossan, and prian, with a little tin—a very kindly lode. We have set the cross-cut men to costean south at 3s. per fm., to see how far we may have to drive the above cross-cut before we meet with a lode.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—August 31: Youren's Lode: Michell's sumpmen have this day commenced to sink Michell's engine-shaft below the 150 for bearers and cistern-plat. In the 150 west the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic. The lode in the 140 west is 20 in. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 130 west the lode is looking much better, now producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and kindly for improving. The stopes over the back of the 130 west each yield 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 120 west the lode is 15 inches wide, producing good stones of ore—a promising lode. The lode in the 110 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore—a very kindly lode. In the winze sinking below the 110 west the lode is 18 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the 100 west is 15 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic. In the 90 west the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The ground in the 78 cross-cut south is hard.—South Lode: In the 140 east the lode has not been taken down since last reported. In the 130 east the lode is 15 in. wide, consisting of peach and mundic. The lode in the 120 east is 20 in. wide, consisting of spar and stones of ore—a very promising lode. In the 110 east the lode is 15 in. wide, consisting chiefly of flookan. The lode in the 100 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the rise over the back of the 100 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin from 8l. to 10l. per fathom. The lode in the rise over the back of the 78, on the new south lode, is small and unproductive.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, John Gilbert, Aug. 27: Richards's shaft, sinking below the 130, is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The 140 end, west of this shaft, will also produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 130 will produce 1½ ton per fm. Oppie's shaft, sinking below the 184, is worth 45l. per fm. The 184, east of this shaft, is worth 12l. per fm. The 184, west of Billing's shaft, is producing saving work for tin. The 164 end west is worth 15l. per fm. The 174 end west is worth 20l. per fm. The winze sinking below the 154, west of shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom; we are still cross-cutting north at this level west of shaft. At Trussell's shaft, in the 134 west, the lode is large, worth 10l. per fm. We have an improvement in the stope west of Harris's shaft, which is now worth 30l. per fathom. All the tutwork and tribute bargains were readily taken to-day.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Nancarrow, J. Daniel, Sept. 1: In driving the 20 north on the cross-course, the western part of the lode is not reached. The 20 east is worth 3l. per fm.; the stope in back is worth 4l. per fm. The winze below the level looks more promising than it has for some time past; the stope below this level is worth 4l. per fm. We have in the 40 east a very promising lode in the upper part of the end. The 40 west has not yet reached the lode. The carbona at Giesler's is worth 10l. per fm. The carbona at Charles Frederick's is worth 5l. per fathom. The carbona branch above the 40 is worth 3l. per fm.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Carthew, Aug. 29: I was down in the deep railway level, and took particular notice of the lode in the end; it is nothing like the Guide lode, but is entirely a new lode; in the end it is full 18 to 24 inches wide, all worth 7l. per fm.; it costs us only 3l. 10s. per fathom to drive this lode. We are now going to cut a 6 ft. fork in the bottom of the shaft, and to commence a good branch of tin, holding away east from the Guide shaft. Mr. Angwin was underground with me looking at this branch; he broke one stone, which he assayed 20 dwts. 20 grs. The engine-shaft is now below the surface 21 fms. I am much pleased with the improvement, and consider the mine looks very satisfactory.

— W. Williams, Aug. 31: The engine-shaft on Casley's lode is now down 21 fathoms below the surface—very kindly lode in the shaft. We intend now to cut a 6 ft. fork in the bottom of the shaft, and to commence the extension of a 20 fm. level east and west. In extending east about 35 fms. we shall intersect the Guide lode, and I look forward to this point with great confidence that we shall find a large deposit of mineral. Having seen more of the lode which we lately cut in the deep level, I am led to believe it is a new lode, and not a branch of the Guide lode, as I at first supposed; the lode is now 18 inches wide, and worth 7l. per fathom, driving for 3l. 10s. per fathom. On the whole, the mine is very much improved.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Aug. 31: In none of the ends or stopes is there any change worth noticing, but they are looking much the same as when last reported on. Saturday next is our setting-day, by which time I hope to get the north lode shaft down to the 74 fm. level, and to be soon extending east and west from the shaft. We have a very kindly run of tin ground holding down in the bottom of the 62 for 120 fms. in length, and I consider this a very promising part of the mine. We have several new tribute pitches to set on Saturday. Next week I will send you an account of the setting. I consider the mines are looking very well.

SUMMER HILL.—Capt. Edwards, Aug. 27: We have during the month extended the eastern drivage from No. 4 shaft along the joint, and have daily met with some little ore, which in roofing presents a very promising appearance, the ground changing character, with a good leader of ore, which I think will improve; from this we have got 3 tons of ore. We have sunk 4 fms. on Hale's shaft in harder ground, at higher rates, but having met a joint are enabled to reduce to old prices. I advise this shaft to be sunk with spirit until we intersect the flat.

TIN HILL.—Wm. H. Willcock, J. Martyn, Aug. 31: We are very busy building the engine-house, and hope to get it ready to receive the engine in five weeks from date. The engine and boiler are on the mine, so there will be no time lost in getting them to work. The lode in the quarry is producing some capital work for tin. The other parts of the mine are much the same, and, upon the whole, looking very cheering.

TOLCARNE.—Aug. 31: Field's Lode: At Field's shaft, sinking below the 50, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and flookan. In the 50 the lode is 20 in. wide, a promising one, containing a little copper. In the 40 east there is a kindly lode, 2 ft. wide, with good stones of copper ore. In the 20 east the lode is 20 inches wide, and letting out more water than usual. In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is 15 in. wide, saving work. In the adit level east the lode is 18 inches wide, yielding about ¼ ton of ore per fm.—North Lode: The cross-cut driving towards the lode at the 50 is still in hard ground. The lode in the 40, east and west, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. each end. The lode in winze sinking below the 30 produces saving work. The 30 east is unproductive. The lode in the 20 is disordered by an elvan course. In the adit level east, on the lode just passed through, the lode contains a little copper ore. The adit level cross-cut south is rather hard.

TOLVADDEN.—F. Gundry, Aug. 30: Our sampling of copper ore on Tuesday last was 123 tons; and on Saturday last we sampled 293¾ barrows of tin ore from the tin lode we recently discovered in the western part of the mine. We have just finished our lift below the 93, and shall begin to sink the engine-shaft with 12 of our best men, as our prospects below this, the deepest level, are the most encouraging since the lode was so productive to the 50—in fact, we appear to approach quite a new run of ore below the 93. The indications at the deepest level far exceed anything hitherto seen in this mine, and the recent discovery of tin at the 67 west clearly proves that we have a very valuable mine west of our operations. It requires but a few months to open out our levels to greatly increase our returns, and no doubt to profit to the adventurers.

TRELOWETH.—P. Richards, Sept. 1: The lode at the engine-shaft shows a very favourable appearance for producing copper ore. The lode in the 154 east is at present unproductive. The lode in the stope in the 144, west of the sump-winze, is worth 12l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 144, east of the sump-winze, is worth 9l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 134, east of sump-winze, is worth 5l. per fm. for copper ore. The winze in bottom of the 134, east of the sump winze, is worth 14l. per fm. for copper ore. The stope in back of the 134, east of the sump-winze, is worth 15l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 134, west of the engine-shaft, is without change. The lode in the 124, east of sump-winze, is at present disordered, yielding good stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 124 is worth 7l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 4l. per fm. for copper ore. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as for some time past.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, Sept. 1: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fm. The north lode in the 100, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 16 inches wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 90, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 10 in. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, with an improved appearance since last reported. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, producing a little tin. The lode at Dawe's shaft, sinking below the adit level, is 18 in. wide, with occasional stones of tin.

TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, Aug. 31: This mine is progressing satisfactorily, and as soon as we can get the stamps at work returns may be expected, when the adventurers may anticipate to be rewarded for their outlay. The north and south lodes, and also the caunter lode, are as valuable as last reported, and rich for tin. Old Wheal Robins lode, in the deep adit level, is 3 ft. wide, producing good work for the stamps, and every appearance of improvement. I hope my next report will give some particulars respecting the copper lode we have in this sett, which I am expecting daily to intersect at a shallow depth; this lode has a very promising appearance for a productive one, being composed of capel, quartz, prian, gossan, mundic, and spots of yellow and black copper ore. By the present appearance, and strong indications which this lode presents, we may expect good and profitable results at a shallow depth. The prospects of the mine are good.

TREWEATHA.—Thos. Foote, J. Scoble, Aug. 29: The engine-shaft is now down far enough for bearers and cistern, but we shall sink a few feet more, so as to give us a little more fork for the water, while putting in the bearers and cistern. There is no alteration in any of the ends or stopes since last reported on; still continue poor.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, August 26: No lode has been taken down this week in the shaft sinking below the 60. The lode in the 60 west is 10 inches wide, but poor. The lode in the 50 west is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 25 west is 8 in. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the back is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 15 is small, worth 5l. per fm.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Aug. 30: In the 124, driving north of Clay's engine-shaft, the part of the lode being carried is 18 in. wide, worth 1 ton of rich blende per fathom. No material change in the 124, south of shaft, since our last. In the 110, south from Clay's, the lode is the same value as for some time past. In the 110, driving north of Field's shaft, the lode continues productive, and is opening good stopes; we have not yet holed this piece of ground, but are expecting to do so in a day or two. In the 110, south of said shaft, we continue to go forth in rich ground. The principal part of the lode in the drivage is still standing against the footwall, our object being to push the end and shoot down the remainder of the lode by the stopemen as they proceed. In the stope in back of the said level, north of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth fully 3 tons of rich blende per fathom. The stope in the south end of shaft is also worth 3 tons per fathom. Beckerly's pitch in back of the 124, south of shaft, south of cross-course, is worth 3 tons of blende per fm. Warne's pitch in the 100, south of Field's, is worth 1¼ ton per fm. Burn's pitch in the 100, south of Wenallt's, is worth 1 ton per fathom. We are still short of water for dressing purposes.]

WENDRON CONSOLS.—John Taylor, Aug. 31: The following bargains were set on Friday, Aug. 26:—The engine-shaft to sink 10 fms. below the 55 for 290l. The stopes in back of the 55 to six men, at 8l. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. The stopes in back of the 45 to four men, at 4l. 10s.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fathom. The 55, west of engine-shaft, to four men, at 12l.; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm., and likely to improve. At Bishops' the 72 east to two men, at 9l. 10s.; lode 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin. The stopes in back of this level to four men, at 3l.; lode 1½ foot wide, worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 62, east of shaft, has improved; it is 2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; driving by six men, at 11l. 10s. The 52, east of Roberts's, is set to four men, at 14l. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 14l. The stopes in back of this level are set to four men; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fathom; price for stoping 6l. Hill's shaft is set to six men, to sink 10 fms. below the 100, for 200l. The 100, west of shaft, to six men, at 11l. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 13l. per fm., and likely to improve. Grenfell's shaft is set to sink 8 fms. for 100l. The 18 east to four men, at 6l.; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The eastern shaft, on the lode, is set at 11s. in 1l. The 10 east is set to four men, at 7s. 6d. in 1l. Our south cross-cut is set to two men, at 1l. 15s. per fathom, and is letting out a strong feed of water, by which we think the lode is near.

WENTNOR.—J. Roberts, Aug. 31: We cut the Milwr vein by the 60 fm. level cross-cut on the 22d inst., and have since been opening on its course both east and west; the lode is poor, and is influenced by the cross-vein upon which the cross-cut was opened; but I am in hopes of an improvement as we get further away from it.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 31: On the middle lode, in the 52 west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the same level east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 65, driving south from Thomas's shaft, a lode has been intersected 1 ft. wide, which will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm. Thomas's engine-shaft is now down for the 164, and the men are preparing to put in the skip-road from the 154 to the bottom of the shaft. All other operations are progressing favourably.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Sept. 1: We have not yet intersected the north lode at the 76 cross-cut, driving north of Parry's shaft; we are forcing the cross-cut with all speed, by eight men, and hope to reach the lode within a month. The lode in the 55 end, driving west of Parry's shaft, continues highly productive, and the end is being driven by six men. In the 55 end, driving east of Parry's shaft, on new north lode, we have an improvement; the lode which, when last reported on, was somewhat disordered, has since become more compact, producing very rich work. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level, west of Parry's shaft, is now down 4½ fathoms, and the lode continues very good, worth 10l. per fathom; this certainly looks well for depth, and inspires us with confidence of satisfactory results at the 76 cross-cut. No lode has been taken down in the 55 end, east of Parry's, on North Beam lode, since my last. The tribute pitches throughout are looking well, producing fair quantities of tin.

WEST CWM ERFIN.—Aug. 30: The lode in the adit level east is improving, now 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of lead ore.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—W. Skewis, J. Donnal, Sept. 1: The water in Maria engine-shaft is drained 2 fms. below the 50. The footway not being completed to this point, we are as yet unable to ascertain the amount of work done by the former adventurers. We hope, however, to do so by the end of this week. The skip-road is completed to the 40, and the cross-cut north and level west cleared of stuff in the latter. We shall to-morrow put six men to drive, and in the cross-cut north two men and two boys. In the cross-cut at the 20, north of Maria engine-shaft, we have intersected a small branch of spar and mundic, about 3 inches wide, the ground to the north of which is of the same favourable character for mineral. We have completed the skip-road in new shaft 12 fathoms below the adit. I hope to finish cutting plat at this point by the end of the week, when we shall at once commence sinking below this level.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, Aug. 29: The part of the lode carried in the 162, east and west of No. 4 cross-cut, contains gossan, iron, quartz, red oxide, native copper, and grey copper ore—good saving work. The part of the lode now being cut into in No. 5 cross-cut, in the 162 west, contains iron, quartz, green carbonate of copper, and a little grey copper ore. There is no change in the other points.

WEST TOLGUS.—Aug. 31: At Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 75, it appears from what we have seen to-day that the south or main part of the lode is coming into the shaft, which we have before expressed our opinion that the lode was to the south. We have to-day broke some splendid stones of ore from the bottom of the shaft. It will take a week from this time before we shall be able to say much about it. In the 75 east and west our progress is slow, the ground being rather hard, and we expect it to be so until we get the levels on the course of the lode. In the 65 west the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom—a fine promising lode. In the stope over the back of the 59 fm. level the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and the stope over the back of the 65 is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—North Lode: In the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and east of the cross-cut, the lode is not so large nor so good as when last reported, now 18 inches wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The two stopes over the back of the 65, east and west of rise, are looking well, each stope producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have nothing new to report in the 50 fm. level cross-cut north.

WEST VOWNAG.—F. Evans, Sept. 1: The following are the bargains for the month:—The shaft to sink 5 fathoms, at 8l. per fathom; and a pitch to raise ore, west of new shaft, at 2l. per ton; in both cases the men to pay all working expenses. I have also put Wm. Hughes in train to get the dressing of the ore forward, which he will do. Appearances are all in favour of having a good mine.

WEST WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Sept. 1: We have met with a small slide in driving the adit level east, on the north lode; the lode at present is 2½ feet wide, composed of sulphuric mundic, peach, spar, and gossan; a more promising lode cannot be seen, and one that I would recommend sinking a shaft upon at once, to prove it at a deeper level before the winter months set in. I have disengaged the flat-rods from Kelly Hole shaft, and commenced forking below the 40 at the old sump-shaft. With these showers it has enabled us to get this morning 7 fathoms below that level, and still forking well. If it still continues, I hope to see the 50 by the end of next week. We have about 30 tons of copper ore now on the floors, which I shall sample to-morrow, of better quality, and get it taken to quay as soon as possible. I have sent a sample of the mundic of the lode in the north adit, to be assayed for silver, and will let you know the result by to-morrow's post.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Aug. 26: Setting Report: The 68 to drive east of Charles's shaft, by six men, at 6l. per fm.; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, principally of quartz and iron, and letting out a quantity of water. We have placed six men in the 68 south, on the cross-course, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; here we are expecting shortly to find the lode on the west side of it, and which will be an important point for the mine. This mine, we are sorry to say, is poor, but having had ore in the west side of the cross-course at the 58, we think it desirable to see the 68 under that ore.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, Aug. 31: Saturday last being our monthly setting, we re-set Gundry's engine-shaft to sink below the adit level, by nine men, for the month, at 14l. per fathom. The adit cross-cut to drive north, by four men, the month, at 3l. 5s. per fathom. The erection of the engine and other surface work, preparing rods, &c., are progressing satisfactorily.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Aug. 30: The following tutwork bargains were set on the 26th instant:—Driving the 110, south of Windstow's shaft, by six men, at 24l. per fathom. Driving the 100, east of western shaft, by six men, at 7l. 10l. per fathom. Driving the 100, east of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. Sinking a winze in the 100, east of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 12l. per fathom. Sinking whim-shaft below the 90 fm. level, by nine men, at 12l. per fathom. Driving the 90, east of whim-shaft, by four men, at 6l. per fathom. Driving the 90 west on Dobree's lode, by four men, at 4l. per fathom. Driving the 90, west of Windstow shaft, by two men, at 7l. 10s. per fathom. Driving the 90, south of Windstow shaft, by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom. Sinking a winze in the 90, east of western shaft, by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom. Driving the 90, south of western shaft, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom. Driving the 80, east of whim-shaft, by four men, at 6l. per fathom. In the 110, 4 fms. south of Windstow shaft, a lode has been intersected 2 ft. wide, but it is chiefly mundic. In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 90 west on Dobree's the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore occasionally. The old whim-shaft is 13 fms. under the 90; in it the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and capel, and at present unproductive.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—J. Carpenter, Sept. 1: Our north engine-shaft is down below the 40, under the adit, 6 fms. 3 ft., in a good channel of ground, sinking by nine men, at 14l. per fathom. We have commenced sinking the machine-shaft below the 40, under adit, by four men, at 6l. per fathom. The lode in Harris's stope, in the back of the 50 west, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in Joryeff's stope, in the bottom of adit west, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. We weighed off at Calstack Quay, on Friday last, June and July ore, 61 tons 3 cwts.

WHEAL CARADON.—J. Brown, Aug. 29: There is nothing new at the 70, east of Cruttwell's engine-shaft, since my last report. In the 60, east of Cruttwell's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, principally spar and mundic, with good stones of copper ore. In the 60 cross-cut south, and east of engine-shaft, in the past week we have intersected a small branch, producing mundic and spots of ore; ground more favourable. The trial shaftmen are making good progress in sinking, and ground favourable. In the 30, west of cross-cut, at the trial shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing mundic and peach, with occasional spots of ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Aug. 30: The water is still in Cock's shaft for want of top water for the engine-wheel. In the 96 west we are still cross-cutting the lode, which is very hard; we are into it 7 ft., and no south wall, the last 2 ft. producing good saving work for copper ore. No lode will be taken down in the 96 east, or in the winze in bottom of the 84, before a communication is made, which we hope to effect by the middle of September. We are driving by the side of the lode, both in the 84 and 72 east. No alteration to report in the stopes or tribute department since my last.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Aug. 27: The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 81, west from winze, is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the stope, east from said winze, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 61 west has not been taken down during the past week. The new south lode, in the 50 west, is 2 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, spotted with mundic and ore. The lode in the stopes in back of the same level, east from Bray's cross-cut, is worth 8l. per fm. The tribute department is without change to notice. We have about 60 tons of ore both dressed and undressed towards the next sampling.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 27: Setting Report: The 120 west, to six men, at 12l. per fm.; lode from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and yielding tinny work. The 110 west, a rise, by six men, at 8l. per fm.; lode large, and yielding good work for tin, worth 15l. per fm. The 100 east, to four men, at 12l. per fm.; lode large, worth 8l. per fm. The winze to sink below the 100 west, by nine men, at 14l. per fm.; lode large, and worth 50l. per fm. The stopes above the 100, east of new shaft, by four men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 12l. per fm. The stope above the 100 west, to four men, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth about 30l. per fm. The stopes east of winze, and west of new shaft, above the 100, to four men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 10l. per fm. The 90 east, by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; lode large, and worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. The stopes above the 90 east, by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 15l. per fm. The stopes west of shaft, to four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 30l. per fm. The 90 west, to four men, at 7l. per fm.; lode split. The winze to sink below the 80, by six men, at 10l. per fm.; lode worth 20l. per fm. The rise above the 80 west, by four men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 12l. per fm. The stope above the 80 west, by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 20l. per fm. The 66 west, to four men, at 11l. per fm.; lode worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. The new shaft to rise above the 66, by six men, at 12l. per fathom; lode from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, and worth from 8 to 10l. per fm. The new shaft to sink below the surface, by nine men and three labourers, at 12l. per fm.; here we are making every effort we possibly can to get the shaft down, which is going down in the centre of the tin ground, so far as at present discovered. We have the lift in readiness to revolve the water over.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 1: There is no change in any of our underground workings since odr advise of Saturday. We are getting on very satisfactorily with our dressing operations; the water is coming back very well, and the buddles are also working well.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Aug. 27: The lode in the 130, east end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin—a kindly lode. The lode in the 115, west end, is 1 foot wide, producing spots of tin. The north lode in the 115, west end, is producing stones of copper ore. The stope below the 100 is worth for tin 8l. per fm. Alexander's lode, in the 24 west end, is producing rich stones of copper ore, looking promising for an improvement. The ground in the cross-cuts continue favourable for driving.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, Aug. 27: Holgate's Shaft: No change worthy of notice has taken place in either of the ends west of this shaft since our last report.—New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth for tin 11l. per fm. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 22l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode has become more settled to the east of the cross-course, and is worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12l. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 9l. per fm. The end men in the 44, west of shaft, are still sinking the winze, which will be holed in the course of a day or two. In the 34, east of shaft, we have met with a cross-course that has moved the lode a little southwards, and in that direction we are now pursuing it. The winze sinking below this level is worth for tin 9l. per fm., and in the rise for new shaft, in back of ditto, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fm. The lode in the 24, driving west of cross-cut, is much the same as when last reported. The lode at the new shaft, sinking below the 10, is worth for tin 9l. per fathom. The ground in the 82 cross-cut is still good for driving, and the men making good progress.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, Sept. 1: Gowan Lode: Rogers's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 90 fm. level; at present the lode is small. The lode in the 90 end west is worth 3l. per fathom. The 90 end east is opening tribute ground. In the 80 end east the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 80 is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 80 end west is 2 ft. wide, at present not yielding much tin. In the 70 end east and west the lode is at present small. The stope in the back of the 70 fm. level is worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in the 30 end east is worth 3l. per fathom.—North Russoe Lode: The rise in the back of the 140 fm. level is opening tribute ground; also the winze sinking below the 110 fm. level. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Sept. 1: We have not any change at the Wellesley's engine-shaft or in the ends near it to report this week. At the American shaft, sinking below the 132, the lode is worth 12l. per fm. for length of shaft. In the 132 west the lode is producing stones of ore. The stope in back is worth 6l. per fm. In the 132 east the lode is worth 8l. per fm. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 12l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, 9l. per fathom. In the 122 east the lode is producing stones of copper ore. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 6l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, 7l. per fm. In the 122 west the lode is yielding stones of ore, but not to value. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 5l. per fathom; No. 2 ditto, 7l.; No. 3 ditto, 8l.; No. 4 ditto, 8l.; No. 5 ditto, 6l. In the 110 east the lode is worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back is worth 8l. per fm. In the 110 west the lode is poor. The stope in back is worth 10l. per fm. In the 100 west the lode is worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back is worth 7l. per fm. The stope in back of the 100 east is worth 5l. per fm. No other change.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHENS.—W. Edwards, Aug. 31: The deep adit cross-cut going north is now extended 11 fms. from No. 4 shaft; the ground is still hard and spare for driving. I hope, however, we shall soon get into the soft elvan course, which is lying south of the great copper lode. We have six hands employed in this driving, and are pushing on with all speed; the water issuing from the end is strongly impregnated with copper. We have passed through several branches of spar, mundic, and spots of copper. I still feel sanguine of soon meeting with the principal lode, from which I anticipate great results.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Aug. 27: Carter's shaftmen have been engaged in the past week putting up penthouse, &c., in the 45 fm. level, which is now complete, and the shaft in full course of sinking below that level. There is no change in the 45 end east since last report. We continue to make good progress in driving the 35 cross-cut north. In the 35 cross-cut south the ground is more favourable for driving. The tribute pitches are looking well.

WHEAL PROSPER.—S. Mitchell, Aug. 31: We have reached water in the shaft, sinking on Trewavas lode, and obliged to suspend for the present. As soon as the lode is intersected in the 40, I have no doubt it will be drained, and enable us to resume the shaft; meanwhile we will drive and stope at the present depth, and if the lode continues as productive as it has been in the shaft, it can be taken away at a profit.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, Aug. 30: The following are the particulars of our tutwork setting for September month, together with the prospects on the various points of operations:—The 60 end east is now extended 21 fms. from shaft: lode 2 feet wide, giving occasional stones of tin; we have deemed it advisable to suspend this driving for a short time, and have put the men to rise against the winze sinking from the level above, stented 4 fms., or hole through, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; this work will be pushed on with all speed so as to ventilate these levels, and will tend greatly to facilitate the removal of the tinstuff. In this level west we have communicated No. 2 rise with the winze sunk from the 46. This part of the mine being now thoroughly ventilated, we have set the end to drive by two men and two boys, stented 2 fms., at 5l. per fm.; the lode at present is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, and I have no doubt we shall soon find an improvement after getting clear from the influence of the cross-course. The winze sinking below the intermediate level, east of shaft, is down 14 ft.; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for tin; set to six men, stented 4 fms., or hole, at 6l. 10s. per fathom. The 46 end to drive west, by two men and two boys, stented 2 fms., at 5l. 5s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth about 7l. per fm., having improved within the last 3 ft. driving; in this end east we have commenced to cross-cut north by two men and two boys, stent 3 fms., or cut the lode, at 3l. 10s. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 46 west, to four men, stented 4 fms., at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 4l. 10s. per fm. for tin. No. 2 stope, in bottom of the 46 east, to four men, stented 4 fathoms, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 46 east, to eight men, stented 10 fms., at 1l. 15s. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. No. 2 stope, in back of the 46 east, to eight men, stented 20 fms., at 1l. 10s. per fathom; lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. Our operations throughout continue to progress satisfactorily. We have commenced calcining for our next parcel of tin.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Aug. 26: The men are cutting down engine-shaft; still continue to make good progress; now down 7½ fms. below the 20. The lode in the 20 west end is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The ground in the 20 north cross-cut is favourable for driving, and fair progress being made. The engineers are busily employed getting in the engine, the heavy parts of the engine being fixed in their places.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 30: The winze is now down 2 fms. below the 60, and the lode contains more grey and less black copper ore than last reported. The lode in the 60 west is of a promising character, and for about 2 ft. high contains some good black copper ore. The western shaft we have set to be sunk below the 40, at 6l. per fm., and shall push this on as fast as possible both to ventilate the 60 and to draw the stuff through. We have not cut any lode in the cross-cut at the 40.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Aug. 27: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fathoms below the 110, and is nearly on the north part of the lode; sinking by six men and three boys, at 35l. per fm. The lode in the 110, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12l. per fm.; driving by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 14l. per fathom; driving by four men, at 18l. per fm. The 100, east of engine-shaft, is worth 20l. per fm.; rising a winze to communicate with the 90 by six men, at 25l. per fm. The incline-shaft is sunk 7½ fms. below the 100, through a lode worth 20l. per fm.; sinking by six men, at 15l. per fm. The 80, west of incline-shaft, is driving by two men, at 4l. per fm.; the lode at present is poor for tin. The 80, east of Goodinge's shaft, is driving by four men, at 8l. per fm., worth 5l. per fm. The 60, east of Goodinge's shaft, is driving by four men, at 5l. per fm., worth 7l. per fm.—Copper Lode: The new engine-shaftmen are set to drive a cross-cut north in the 68 by four men, at 7l. per fm. The 68, west of new engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 5l. per fm.; the lode is small at present, producing good stones of copper ore. The 68, west of No. 3 shaft, is driving by four men, at 5l. per fm.; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper ore, of a promising character. The No. 3 shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 68; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; sinking by four men, at 8l. per fathom. The cross-cut south in the 58, east of No. 3 shaft, is driving by six men, at 7l. per fm.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Aug. 31: Bamfield's shaftmen have finished cutting plat in the 20, and are now engaged sinking below the level for bearers and cistern. At Hirst's shaft the ground continues favourable for sinking, and good progress is being made; the lode is just the same as last reported, very promising, and yielding some good stones of tin—saving work.—South Lode: In the 10, east of cross-cut, the lode is divided by a horse of granite, and at present not of much value. At Dunn's shaft we are putting up a rise in the back of the adit, which is producing some very rich tinstuff, and opening paying ground. All other work is progressing well, and we are getting a parcel of tin ready for the market as fast as possible.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Aug. 31: The new shaft is being sunk with all possible speed; the ground is favourable, and will now stand without timber. The 40 east, on north lode, is not looking so well, now worth about 2 tons per fm. I believe the change is only temporary. The 30 east, on south lode, is without change; lode yielding saving work. The stope in back of the level has fallen off in value. The lode is gone out to a splice, but, as the lode here is given to those changes, I believe it will soon be of its former value—3 tons per fm. The stope west of the last-named end is worth 3 tons per fathom, and the winze sinking in bottom of the 30, west of shaft, is cutting out good stoping ground. The stope in the 50 will produce 2 tons per fm. The adit towards the new shaft is progressing favourably. The rain has given us more surface water, and we are making the best use of it.

The Cadiangullong Copper Mines and Smelting Works.—A correspondent of the New South Wales *Western Examiner* gives a very glowing account of his visit to these mines and works, whatever lack there may be of practical knowledge being far more than compensated for by the animated character of the narrative. It appears that "the most northern lode belonging to this company is Icely's, on which are sunk four shafts. The ore was found here on the surface, and was followed down to the depth of 65 ft. Towards the east the lode dipped, and men are at present employed cutting stopes to determine its course, by means of which the experience of the miners enables them to guess pretty correctly." The first shaft on this lode "is sunk in the slanting position in which the ore was found. At a depth of 65 feet a drive is being put in in an easterly direction, following the vein of copper, which widens and narrows in a very uncertain manner. In some places a huge patch is dropped upon, which, when excavated, forms a large chamber. The beautiful peacock ore, and the many-coloured pyrites of iron and carbonates of copper, present in their gay colours a most pleasing spectacle. Ores of the richest and intensest green, variegated with red and yellow corbonates, with mundic and diamond-like quartz, glitter in all directions." Where the men are at work now, he tells us, the lode has thinned and dipped, and is left for the present until the drives and tunnels, for the better convenience of working the mines, are completed. The direction of the lode is plain, for its course is marked by the richness of its colour. Where it dips it is but a few inches wide, and shoots from the surface down at an angle of about 45°. In places the lode is many feet in width, in others but a few inches, and this patchiness is unusual in the experience of copper mining. The ores consist principally of blue and green carbonates, of about 12 per cent., and contain mixtures of silicious matter. The grey ores and oxides contain about 10 to 15 per cent. of copper, combined with large proportions of iron. The sulphurets of copper consist of about 8 per cent. of copper, and sometimes a large proportion of carbonate of lime, spar, and other materials. These, when put together in suitable quantities, form a fusible mixture for the smelting-furnaces without the addition of any flux. The sulphurets are first treated by calcining with wood in the open air, in heaps of about 100 tons: 6 cwts. of this, with about 12 cwts. of the carbonates and other ores, are charged into the furnaces for the purpose of being reduced to regulus, which is re-melted and refined in the usual manner.

Waste of Silver in Photography.—M.M. Davanne and Girard have addressed a series of papers to the Academy of Sciences on the subject of photography, making some curious revelations with regard to the waste of precious metals in the operation. For instance, the silver alone which is employed for photographs in Paris amounts to several millions of francs. Now, as only 3 per cent. of the silver employed remains on the photograph, 97 per cent. will continue to be lost unless some method be found for recovering it. M.M. Davanne and Girard, who make this startling announcement, propose that plates of copper be put into the argentiforous liquid, whereby in the course of three or four days the silver will be precipitated in a spongy state.

London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 28 was 11,326l. 9s. 3d.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES—CASTELL CARN DOCHAN.—The amount of gold returned this week is 6 ozs. 5 dwts., from 21 cwts. of quartz, making a total of 72 ozs. 18 dwts. 12 grs. to August 30.

WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—This company received during the past month:—137 ozs. 6 dwts. 14 grs. of gold, from 109 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs. of ore, averaging 1¼ ounce per ton.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The prospects at Wheal Metal Mine continue to be remarkably good. They have a good lode in Ivey's shaft, also in the 162, west of Metal. There is an improvement in the 184, west of Metal shaft.

At FRANK MILLS MINE they sampled 90 tons of No. 2 ore on Thursday. The mine is looking quite as well as at any former period. Capts. Nicholls and Cornish reported upon the operations at the mine. The quantity of No. 2 ore sampled is greater than at the corresponding period of last quarter, but the quantity of No. 1 dressed has been less, owing to inability to get men to raise that quality from the 100 fm. level. Should they be able to get men soon, they will get their No. 1 parcel ready by the usual time for the next sampling.

CALVADNACK.—The prospects of this mine increase, as an improvement in the principal lode has taken place the last few weeks. No. of shares, or parts, 915.

In GRAMBLER ST. AUBYN (486 shares only) a great change is taking place in the lode and granite in the engine-shaft, which is down to the 84 fm. level, giving great expectations for good improvement in a few fathoms more driving.

WEST WHEAL FRANCES shares, since their being noticed in the Journal, are moving up quietly in price. It is remarkable that these shares (only 512 in number) are at a figure to make the mine, which is between East Grenville, South Frances, and West Basset, selling for (say) 17,000*l.*, though the lodes are valued at 130*l.*, whilst the former (East Grenville) is at 42,000*l.*, and the latter at 60,000*l.*, the lodes, in the aggregate, of East Grenville being about half the value of West Frances. As East Grenville Mine cannot be considered to be rated at an extravagant sum, there must be a large margin for a rise in West Frances, owing to the want of public interest at present taken in it.

PENNANT SLATE COMPANY.—At a directors' meeting, held at the offices in Shrewsbury, it was decided that the few remaining shares should be sold at 1*l.* per share premium. This looks promising for a company so lately formed; but we understand the slate is likely to prove of first-class quality.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND METAL UNITED.—This sett, which adjoins East Wheal Fortune on the east, and is a continuation of the same lodes and branches, has recently been set to work under the most favourable auspices, and with the fairest prospects of success. In the adit level, which is from 18 to 20 fathoms deep, several large, well defined lodes have been discovered, one of which is 8 feet wide, yielding tin of rich quality. This lode, from its appearance and underlie, is evidently the great Carnmeal lode, which traverses the whole length of both this sett and East Wheal Fortune, and forms a junction with other lodes underlying towards it. The sett is extensive, and being situated in a beautiful light killas, near the junction of granite, and traversed by lodes that have given immense riches in the adjoining western mines, there seems every probability that its development will be crowned with success. The recent extraordinary discoveries of tin at Great Wheal Vor and Metal, which are, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of Cornwall, have given an impetus to mining in this district, and more particularly to the ground east of the Trevarno Valley, to which attention is now chiefly directed, and which, it is the prevailing opinion amongst old tinners, is a field of immense mineral wealth.

CURTIS.—The Curtis lode has been cut in the 30 fm. level cross-cut north. Little can be done and nothing said on this for a few days, on account of the immense quantity of water in the end. The mine sales will shortly report for itself.

ROARING WATER.—The report of Mr. George Henwood upon this property, in this day's Journal, is a most satisfactory testimony as to the value and prospects of these mines; we have long entertained a strong opinion that the south-western part of the county of Cork would turn out a fine field for mining enterprise. Such appears now to be the case, and no one has a greater right to speak on these matters than Mr. George Henwood; he visited this district some years since, and his recent visit has confirmed all his former anticipations; he found Cappagh and Ballycummisk the deeper they sunk the more productive they proved, and that the vulgar error as to the rich ore not holding down in depth has been completely exploded by the practical workings of those rich mines, which have now obtained a very important depth, Ballycummisk being 120 to 130 fms. The Roaring Water Mine is opening up with great promise, which is a continuation of the same lodes, with much easier ground, and possessing greater advantages. At Gliman's shaft, the new lode is just coming in, which promises to be one of considerable value. At Grady's shaft and west shaft returns are making of grey ore, richly impregnated with silver. All the mining men in this district are looking with great interest to the development of the Roaring Water Mine.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—An important discovery has taken place here.

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE (Sithney).—In a shaft sinking below the old men's workings, in the south part of the sett, a very fine lode has recently been discovered, about 2 feet wide, composed of prian, quartz, and branches of tin of the richest quality. The shaft is down about 9 fathoms from surface, and the lode is improving in depth, and from its present underlie will be intersected in a cross-cut from the adit level, nearly 30 fms. deep. In the course of a few fathoms driving, should it be there found as rich as it is in the shaft, a great many fathoms of rich tin ground will be opened up. The adit level, which is many fathoms west of the above shaft, is opening east on another lode of a very promising nature, and on being extended a few fathoms further east, a cross-cut will be driven north and south to intersect the other parallel lodes, which, from the great extent of old surface-workings, must have yielded large quantities of tin. There are few pieces of unexplored mineral ground in this celebrated district—I may say in the county—that present greater attractions or more promising indications of success, if properly developed, than this, and its value is daily becoming more apparent. From its network of lodes and branches, all producing tin of the richest quality, numerous intersections, and the congenial tin-producing stratum in which they are embedded, there seems every reasonable ground for anticipating here a tin mine of great value and extent.

WHEAL CURTIS.—The lode in Square's shaft still continues to hold good, worth about 8*l.* per fathom, cost of sinking 8*l.* 10s. per fathom. This will lay open profitable ground as we extend our levels. The 10 fm. level east and west is laying open tribute ground. We have just cut into the lode in the 30 fm. level cross-cut north. It is letting down a large quantity of water, so that we can say nothing respecting it this week, excepting that the water is gone down 9 fms. below the adit in the old workings.

THE NEW MINING DISTRICT ROUND OKEHAMPTON.—I was glad to notice that, simultaneously with my letter to you last week, on the new mining district about Okehampton, you also published one from another correspondent, announcing the opening of one more mining undertaking close to the town, showing that public attention is rapidly being turned to the development of this very promising, but hitherto neglected, district. Since I wrote to you last week, the accounts from the Devon Copper Mine are most encouraging. The agent writes that in the adit level a cross-course has been intersected, about 6 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundic; and as the lode (or the portion of it being carried) produced some very good copper ore, with plenty of gossan, up to within a few feet of this cross-course, with most favourable indications, he considers there can be little doubt of meeting with some good ore ground at this point in deeper levels. The lode in the shaft also continues to improve, and the ground is most favourable for rapid and cheap sinking. The meeting takes place on Tuesday next.—"EASTWARD, HO!"

CLEER'S HILL.—During the past two months this mine has been inspected and favourably reported on by Captains Symons, Rickard, Puckey, Parkyn, Billing, Buse, Hooper, Yelland, Cock, &c.

We observe that the COED MAWR POOL MINING COMPANY (Limited) is to be wound-up voluntarily. The mines and materials are to be sold by the liquidators; this is a very unexpected result, the company having raised and sold, or paid in dues, ore to an amount exceeding 14,000*l.* The failure of the water supply, after the expenditure of nearly 8000*l.* in the various attempts to secure it in a body sufficient for the sinking operations, and the disinclination of the shareholders to raise capital for the application of steam-power, are the causes of this abandonment. We cannot doubt but that this valuable property will be purchased, and ample capital provided, by a new company. There are six good lodes ascertained to increase in value in the descent, and if steam-power had been applied at the commencement of the operations, no doubt dividends would have been long since available. It is another instance of the many upon record where the original shareholders have abandoned undoubtedly valuable properties, from disinclination or inability to subscribe sufficient working capital. In all probability strangers will reap the benefit of the costly struggle which has closed the career of the old company.

CRANE.—The improvements which have taken place in this mine are of the greatest importance, taking into account the fact that the lodes of South Roskear and Old Wheal Gerry, or Chance, Seton and Wheal Seton, the Doicoath caunter, and several other large lodes, with three of the finest elvan courses, pass through the sett. The most important of these improvements is the meeting with the lode in the shaft at 88 fms., under adit, which has not been seen in the shaft under the 60 fm. level. The copper taken from the present sump is quite characteristic of the district, being worth about 11*l.* per ton. The mundic is very strong, and the surrounding country changed for the better. Water is bursting up from the bottom to the height of from 2 to 4 ft., draining the 60 and 80 fm. levels, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, proving as it does that there is a large open lode to the west of and beneath us. The next improvement is in the 60, passing out of the elvan, where there is a leader of ore and jack, 6 in. wide, and a leader of mundic, 1 ft. wide, nearly solid. This is a most important point, and great results are expected when the lode is clear of the elvan. It has been further ascertained, by the dialling of Capt. Stephen Davy, that the great point for which the working of this mine in August, 1860, was undertaken—the proving of the Brigan or Wheal Seton lodes in depth—has not been attained, the cross-cut from the Crane lode not having been extended far enough north to cut the Brigan lode, that which was supposed to be the lode being only a branch. This cross-cut level has been resumed by six men, and it is expected that this lode will be intersected in a few fathoms driving. These are the facts that have caused the rise in the price of shares—a rise not equal to the increase in their value.

THE GREAT DARREN MINE.—At some period too remote for accurate history, the Darren Hill, along the back of the vein, was worked for copper ore. The people of those times worked this rich lode of copper by means of stone mallets, and possibly stone wedges, but there is not much evidence of the latter sort of materials, although the mallets are now frequently found in the old groves, or surface excavations, in great number, and testify to the amount of trouble these old miners must have had to cut out a small amount of this copper. The copper ore is, however, rich, beautiful in appearance, and worth from 25 to 30 produce for copper, and easy for smelting. We have very little evidence for what purpose this metal was raised, possibly for spear-heads, arrows, or even wedges with which to excavate the ore; but for whatever purpose it was raised, it was evidently of the greatest value to them, and probably worth more, weight for weight, than gold is worth to us. Long after these early days in the history of mining the Romans came to the same spot to work the silver-lead. They were a people well acquainted with the uses of the metals and their chemical combinations; working the ground always skilfully, they firmly possessed themselves of the old Darren Hill, encamping themselves strongly on its crest. It is curious to observe that these different races of people established themselves immediately over the same rich ore ground, digging out the very ores of the lode in forming the trenches of their camps, and now in our own day fully 600 feet below the stronghold, the miners of this generation are busily engaged in digging out rich masses of ore at points deeper than had ever been attained in this old mine before. How much deeper future generations will be able to follow the ore is to us still a mystery, an unsolved problem, but there is no doubt, since the length of the ore ground in this old mine is fully ¼ mile, and where the vein is being worked it yields no less than 40*l.* worth of silver and lead to the fathom, leaving a large residium of profits, that if we could be allowed to see this famous old work 100 years to come, we should witness something extraordinary with reference to our notions as to deep mining. At that time they will most probably reach a depth that would be deemed incredible by the most sanguine miner of this age.

THE TIN TRADE.

The month which has just closed has been of the greatest importance to all those interested in this article. The arrivals both of Banca and Straits have been enormous, and amount to the unprecedented figure of 38,070 slabs, equal to 1365 tons, thereby increasing our already heavy stock to 3500 tons. Such a quantity of tin has never been collected together in this port, and at present there does not appear any prospect of its being lessened; on the contrary, there are indications that the steady accumulation will continue, as there are about 1100 tons of Straits still afloat for England, and some considerable purchases of Bancs have still to be brought over from Holland during the next four months. It is not to be wondered at, under these circumstances, that many holders should have lost confidence in the article, and the market shown great heaviness, coupled with a decline in price. Throughout the month the Dutch houses have been continually making offers, and pressing their surplus Bancs for sale in this market. Although several heavy sales were effected, it did not give them the relief they anticipated, and at one time offers even as low as 60 fl. could not be placed. Holders of Straits followed the same course, and gradually giving way in their demands, finally accepted 100*l.* This seems to have been a rebounding point, as the market since has recovered considerably. Thus our anticipations for months past have been realised, and we can only repeat our so often expressed opinion that, unless shipments from Penang and Singapore entirely cease for some time, and the consumption of foreign tin rapidly and materially increases, further disappointments will be in store to present holders.

With reference to the importation of Straits, we have every reason to believe that, stimulated by the high prices ruling for the last few years, the production has materially increased, and as it is impossible for China, India, and Japan to absorb more than a part of the production, a considerable portion must find its way to this market, especially in the absence of the usual American demand. As for an increase in our home consumption, we have to look principally at the state of our tin-plate trade, the condition of which, at the present moment, is most unfavourable, and, as long as the American war lasts, it is not likely to show much improvement. At present the tin-plate makers only supplying themselves very sparingly, as, in consequence of the want of water, their works are almost stopped, and their requirements are freely supplied by the English smelters, who, notwithstanding the comparative low price of foreign tin, have for some time past been vieing with each other in securing a market for their makes, which, by the way, would seem to disprove an assertion we have seen, that the production of English tin has materially fallen off during the first eight months of this year. It has been very truly remarked that, when we look at the heavy stock, we should also look at the low prices now ruling; but we think that if a comparative statement were made, it would be found that prices are by no means lower than are warranted by the excessive supply. Till the lowness of the price begins to tell upon the article itself, by its being applied to other purposes for which, though suited, its dearness has hitherto excluded its being used; till we see these enormous stocks beginning to move off, and the tide setting the other way, we cannot say that prices are cheap, or recommend purchases as an investment. Every four months puts 3*l.* a ton on to the price of tin, and those who have waited for the good day, which is so long in coming, would perhaps have done better to have accepted their original loss, and then go in again at lower prices, on the eve of brighter times. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on August 31 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.
Stock in Holland	98,900=8200 ..	100,089=3400 ..	105,408=3270 ..	94,011=2920
Arrived for next sale	17,352= 560 ..	21,997= 748 ..	27,632= 850 ..	20,892= 650
Stock here	3,500	2,554	1,915	900
Total tons	7260	6702	6035	4470

The quantity of tin now afloat for England is 1099 tons, against 637 tons last year, and to the continent of Europe 66 tons.

ENGLISH TIN.—There has been no change in the official price, and the demand has been fully equal to the supply.

STRAITS at the commencement of the month stood at 105*l.* 10s.; but the price gradually declined to 100*l.* From this there was an immediate improvement, and the present prices are 103*l.* cash, and 104*l.* to 105*l.* three months' prompt.

BANCA.—Owing to the pressure to sell on Dutch account, the price declined from 106*l.* to 101*l.*; but a reaction has set in, and the last sale was at 103*l.* 10s.: holders now ask higher prices. In Holland the price declined to 60¼ fl., but has since recovered to 61¾ fl., and is firm thereat. The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Stock on warrants, July 31 .... Slabs	154,420	129,853	136,043
Delivered during August.....	55,520	29,764	30,637
Stock on warrants, Sept. 1	98,900	100,089	105,406
Arrived towards next sale.....	17,352	21,997	27,632

Arrivals of tin in London during August were as follows:—Straits, per "Devondale," 3287 slabs; do., per "Kalahome," 2957; do., per "Scotland," 3434; do., per "Claymore," 4301; do., "Eliza Thornton," 1126; do., per "Sophie Georgette," 2015; Banca, from Holland, 20,950: total, 38,070 slabs. Making since Jan. 1 into London—

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Banca ..... Slabs	31,447	17,537	7,973	4,315
Straits	51,826	29,898	54,770	50,844
Total.....	83,273	47,435	62,743	55,199

We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 3500 tons. The import and export of tin during the month of July, and the first seven months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1893, has been as follows:—

Import .....Cwts.	6,476	2,685	624	42,384	22,024	28,095
Export—Foreign	911	2,112	2,348	16,753	11,032	10,873
" English 10,994	10,239	6,867	49,189	46,757	51,529

The export of tin from Singapore, from June 22 to July 22 was—to Great Britain, 261 pekuls; Continental Europe, nil; America, 187 pekuls—price $25. From Penang, during the same period, the export was—Great Britain, 20,058 pekuls; Continental Europe, 1700 pekuls; America, nil—price $24⅛ dollars.

TIN-PLATES.—Owing to the continual drought, the make has been still further curtailed. Stocks everywhere must necessarily have been much reduced, and an improved demand would probably cause a decided advance in prices. The declared value of tin-plates exported during the month of July last, and the first seven months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, has been as follows:—

Month ended July 31.			Seven months ended July 31.		
1862.	1863.	1864.	1862.	1863.	1864.
£121,283	£122,229	£73,812	£640,445	£667,337	£685,673

VON DADELSZEN AND NORTH.

THE TIN TRADE.—Under date Rotterdam, Aug. 31, Mr. L. Th. van Houten writes:—The following is the monthly statement of Banca tin published this morning by the Dutch Trading Company:—

August.		IMPORT.		Eight months.	
1864.	1863.	1862.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Slabs 9,019	13,983	14,331	111,307	79,161	108,730
August.		DELIVERIES.		Eight months.	
1864.	1863.	1862.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Slabs 55,520	29,766	30,637	123,559	88,743	103,758
Stock on warrants, Aug. 31.			Unsold stock, Aug. 31.		
1864.	1863.	1862.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Slabs 98,900	100,089	105,406	17,352	21,997	27,632

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—There has been more disposition to do business both in English and foreign copper, though the former is still obtainable 2*l.* under quotations. Chili bars continue very firmly held, and, ore and regulus being scarce, command full rates. Average of Swansea sale, on Aug. 30, 17s. 2d., being an advance of 2*l.* 10s. in the standard. The statistics of copper exports from West Coast, S.A., received by the last mail, show an increase in the first six months of this year of 11,674 tons pure copper, as compared with the similiar period of 1863, the figures being, up to June 30, 1864, 25,572 tons of pure copper shipped; up to June 30, 1863, 13,898 tons of pure copper shipped. It would appear, however, that these heavy shipments had exhausted the stocks held on the coast, and that the exports for the third quarter would be light. Transactions in the fortnight have been—

Aug. 15.—130	tons regulus, to arrive, per "Ocean King"	£ 0	17	9	per unit.
" 16.—470	" " "E. Martin"	0	17	9	"
" 16.— 60	" bars, second hands, nett, two months	85	0	0	per ton.
" 16.— 63	" Barilla, per "F. Nightingale"	0	18	0	per unit.
" 16.— 32	" Barilla, at Swansea	0	18	0	"
" 22.— 30	" Barilla, per "C. Colon"	0	18	3	"
" 22.— 50	" bars, second hands.....	85	0	0	per ton.
" 22.—460	" ore, per "Athelston," Swansea	0	17	3	per unit.
" 22.—251	" ore, "Limona"	0	17	3	"
" 22.—230	" regulus, "				
" 24.—385	" Canadian ore, by tender	0	17	6	"
" 24.—113	" Connoree	0	16	4	"
" 27.—537	" regulus, per "Star of the West"	0	17	9	"
" 27.—267	" " "Zehlima"	0	17	9	"
" 29.— 60	" regulus, second hands	85	0	0	per ton.
" 30.— 12	" regulus, per "C. Colon"	87	0	0	"
" 30.— 60	" " "Bodryddon"	87	0	0	"
" 30.—920	" ore, per "Oracle"	0	17	9	per unit.
" 30.—127	" Californian ore, by tender	0	17	3	"

Quotations are 17s. 9d. for ore and regulus, 87*l.* for bars, and 18s. 3d. for Barilla. Arrivals from West Coast since my last have been—"Star of the West," Carizal, 537 tons regulus. Stocks of Chili in first and second hands, as nearly as they can be estimated, likely to be available—

Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Barilla.
Tons 1950	535	3200	33

EXPORTS OF SCOTCH PIG.—It appears that the exports of Scotch pig-iron for the first seven months of this year compare as follows with the corresponding movement in 1863, 1862, 1861, and 1860:—

Month.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
January .....Tons	38,476	30,467	44,729	39,267	38,625
February	45,843	38,807	39,614	33,070	26,883
March	61,525	50,909	44,495	33,674	39,152
April	76,176	70,995	66,975	77,356	63,858
May.....	64,698	54,170	56,646	67,302	53,628
June	53,019	52,167	52,167	57,201	40,712
July	63,619	62,639	51,716	60,275	58,795
Total	403,356	361,855	346,342	365,945	321,453

The general result here disclosed are satisfactory. Thus the exports of Scotch pig to July 31 this year were 41,501 tons in excess of those effected in the corresponding period of 1863, 57,014 tons in excess of those effected in the corresponding period of 1862, 37,411 tons in excess of those effected in the corresponding period of 1861, and 81,903 tons in excess of those effected in the corresponding period of 1860. Comparing 1864 with 1860, we arrive at an increase of 25·88 per cent., as compared with 29·36 per cent. at the end of June, 29·41 per cent. at the end of May, and 31·36 per cent. at the end of April.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPT. 2, 1864.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	99	0	0	0-101	0	0
Tough cake..... "	96	0	0	0- 98	0	0
Tile ..... "	96	0	0	0- 98	0	0
Barra Burra .... "	101	0	0	0- —		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	1	—		
ditto tubes ..... "	0	1	1½	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	101	0	0	0-102	0	0
Bottoms ..... "	112	0	0	0- —		
Old (Exchange)..... "	91	0	0	0- —		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	15	0	—		
Ditto, to arrive	7	15	0	—		
Nail rods	9	10	0	—		
" Stafford. in London	9	10	0	—		
Bars ditto	9	10	0	—		
Hoops ditto	10	10	0	—		
Sheets, single	11	10	0	—		
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0	—		
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	7	0	0	—		
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	8	5	0	8	10	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	12	0	0	12	5	0
To arrive	12	5	0	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	18	3	3	3	0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	16	0	2	18	0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. ditto..	2	15	0	—		
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
" spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	20	5	0	20	10	0
Ditto (WB)	22	10	0	—		
Ditto sheet	21	15	0	—		
Ditto red lead	22	0	0	—		
Ditto white	26	0	0	26	5	0
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0	—		
Spanish	19	10	0	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	11d.- —
Wire	10½d.- —
Tubes	11½d.- —

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0	15	15	0
" (hammered).	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto in faggots.....	17	0	0	18	0	0
English, Spring	19	0	0	22	0	0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44	0	0	—		
" Spindle	30	0	0	—		
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	24	5	0	24	15	0
To arrive	24	10	0	25	0	0

ZINC.				
In sheets	28	0	0	—

TIN.						
English, blocks	104	0	0	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	105	0	0	—		
Ditto, Refined	109	0	0	—		
Banca	104	10	0	—		
Straits	104	0	0	—		

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	8	0	1	11	0
IX Ditto 1st quality "	1	14	0	1	17	0
IC Ditto 2d quality "	1	6	0	1	8	0
IX Ditto 2d quality "	1	12	0	1	14	0
IC Coke ..... "	1	3	0	1	5	0
IX Ditto..... "	1	9	0	1	11	0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0	—		
In London; 20s. less at the works.						

YellowMetal Sheathing. p. lb.	8½d.- —
Sheets .....p. lb.	8d.- 8½d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs } In London ..... }	7 0 0- 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We are still unable to report any improvement in the Metal Market, for, notwithstanding that slight advances have been made in the prices of some metals, no better feeling has arisen in the market generally. The continued tightness of the Money Market, and the fear that this may continue for some time to come, quite prevent any favourable change taking place in the metal trade. The advices from India are of a slightly more satisfactory character, but still orders from thence remain very scarce, and we fear it will be some time before business resumes its former activity. The last mail reports that metals were moving off very slowly; and as in former days India took an immense quantity of metals, the almost total cessation of orders which has recently prevailed has most seriously affected the metal trade, especially as other outlets have not been discovered for the metals which have not gone to their usual destination; however, we may look for better days to come for India, and though it may not be just yet, a time will eventually come when the trade with that vast empire will, no doubt, be even greater than it has been formerly; meantime we must patiently wait and hope.

COPPER remains much in the same position as at our last report; transactions have been by no means numerous. The standard of ores has again fallen about 30s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the iron trade continues to show signs of improvement. For plates and sheets there are in many cases orders in hand for some weeks to come, and the demand for bars and hoops is improving, especially for angle and other moulded bars for constructive purposes. The second-class makers are firmer in price, and local buyers cannot buy as favourably as a month ago. The American orders, however, continue small, the reduction in the tariff not having given any impetus to the demand; but remittances from that side, for iron previously shipped, are coming in satisfactorily. In Welsh, although the scarcity of water causes the stoppage of some of the principal departments at many of the iron-works, the shipments have been considerable during the past week. There is an improved demand, especially for rails, and the current quotations are maintained with firmness. Swedish iron remains without alteration. The market for Scotch pig-iron has made a gradual advance during the week, though the amount of business transacted has not been very extensive. Prices have advanced from 58s. cash, and 59s. 3d. three months, to 58s. 2d. cash, and 59s. 4½d. three months, then to 58s. 3d. cash, and 59s. 6d. three months, and afterwards to 58s. 6d. to 58s. 9d. cash, and 59s. 10½d. three months. On Thursday, in anticipation of a reduction in the Bank rate, business was done at 59s. cash, and 60s. three months; this did not, however, last when it was found that the Bank rate was not altered, and the last advices state the price to be 58s. 6d. cash, and 59s. 6d. three months, sellers remaining.

LEAD remains in the same state as last week, no alteration having taken place in prices.

TIN.—The market for this metal continues to improve, and considerable business has been done in foreign at advanced prices. Transactions have taken place in Straits at 103*l.* cash, and 105*l.* 10s. full prompt, and there are still buyers at 104*l.* cash In Banca 2500 slabs have been sold at 104*l.* 10s., and in Holland the price has risen to 62½ fls. The stock of Banca in Holland is 98,900 slabs, against 100,089 same time last year, and the quantity arrived for the next sale is 17,352 slabs, against 21,997 slabs same time last year. The market for both Straits and Banca has still an upward tendency.

SPELTER.—Very little actual business has taken place during the week, and prices remain the same as last quoted. The stock in the port of London, on August 31, was 10,964 tons (exclusive of the quantity at Brewer's Quay). This shows a diminution during the month of about 1000 tons.

STEEL without alteration.

TIN-PLATES.—The market is rather more in favour of makers than it was last week. QUICKSILVER, the same as last week.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 1.—The market opened strong this morning, and business was done at 59s. cash, 59s. 5d. one month, and 60s. to 60s. 1½d. three months. This afternoon, however, the feeling was much weaker, and at the close there were sellers at 58s. 7½d. cash; buyers, 58s. 6d. No. 1, g.m.b., 58s.; No. 3, 57s. 3d.

MIDDLESBRO', SEPT. 1.—The market is firmer in tone: 1500 tons done at the following quotations. Buyers, mixed numbers warrants, 52s. 3d. one month, and 53s. 3d. three months, nett; sellers, 52s. 6d. one month, and 53s. 3d. three months. No. 1, g.m.b., 54s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s. 6d.

BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 2.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports good enquiries, and real business done. Export orders free, manufacturers buying pigs for next quarter's delivery, makers refusing to sell for delivery over Christmas, and works full of orders for plates and bars. Pig-makers lately selling under, have pulled up 5s. per ton. Large orders for pigs at Wolverhampton and Birmingham this week. Pigs, best hot-air, 3*l.* 15s.; second quality, 3*l.* 10s.; common cinder, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5s.; hematites, 3*l.* 10s.; Forest of Dean, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.* 5s.; North Staffordshire, best make, 3*l.* 5s. (at which several large lots sold); North Wales, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.* 5s.; Clevelands, 3*l.* 3s. 6d. to 3*l.* 10s.; manufactured iron, marked bars, 8*l.* 10s.; hoops, 9*l.* 10s.; sheets, singles, 10*l.*; doubles, 11*l.* 10s.; latters, 13*l.* All other kinds in proportion at makers' works; second-rate makers more independent. Welsh bars well up to 6*l.* 17s. 6d., 7*l.* 5s. at the works.

NEW YORK, AUG. 16.—The advance in gold influences metal prices, and renders permanent quotations impossible. Quotations vary every day. Business during the past few weeks has been quiet, but prices have generally advanced with the depreciation in the currency. Holders of goods at the present high prices are generally uneasy at the great contingencies of the markets and finances. An improvement in our military situation, and an alteration by Mr. Fessenden in the previous financial policy of Mr. Chase, would so far stimulate public confidence, both here and in Europe, as to increase greatly the value of the currency in comparison of gold, and bring down prices heavily. But there are many able men who look forward only to increased inflation. During the continuance of the war expenses and debt, according to their theory, must increase, and with that increase will currency depreciation continue. In this conflict of opposite opinions, which, in the great uncertainties of the time, are held by none with confidence, business is perplexing in the extreme. Buyers are supplying themselves with caution, and for immediate wants only; transactions for the future are avoided, and trade is generally languid.—Antimony quiet, at 21 c.; store lots, 22 c.—Ingot Copper: The market is very quiet, and prices for large lots quite irregular. The demand with the closing weeks of August generally improves. Lake Superior Ingot is quotable at 50 c. to 52 c.; Baltimore, 50 c. to 52 c.; for small lots, ½ c. to 1 c. per lb. advance.—Pig-iron: American No. 1 ex and No. 2 ex are very scarce; No. 1, $73 to $75; No. 2 ex, $70; No. 2, $67·50 to $68 and $69; No. 3, $61 to $66. Currency prices of iron are very far in advance of gold, for taking $24 as the normal price of No. 4 pig-iron, it would give, with gold at 250 per cent., $60 a ton as the price of No. 1. But American foundry irons are really scarce at present—probably a demand of 3000 tons would sweep the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston markets of all the No. 1 extra and No. 2 extra Irons.—Scotch Pig-

...ron: Import continues very large; arrivals are being yarded. Stock probably 7000 tons. Prices range $78 to $80, with usually light demand for the season.—Scrap Iron: No. 1 wrought, $90, dull. Stocks fair.—Blooms: Best Northern, $85 to $90, cash.—Old Rails: Prices $85 to $90.—Spelter: Stock light, no demand. Prices firm, at 17¼ c. to 18 c., ex stores.—Lead dull, at 16¼ c. to 17½ c. whole lots per lb. Store lot, ¼ c. to ¾ c. a lb. higher.—Tin quiet, at 63½ c. for Straits; 63 c. for English.—THOMAS J. POPE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.—The demand for domestic Coal has been quite brisk, and prices quite firm, with a large business doing for the East and local trade. In foreign very little has been done, for want of assortment, that to hand of late having been previously sold. American ingot Copper is in less active demand, the market is unsettled, and prices are heavy, and lower sales, at 49c. to 53c. for Baltimore and Lake; new sheathing are firm, at 72c., and yellow metal, 50c. Pig-iron is dull, but prices are without particular change. Sales of Scotch at $75 to $80, as to brand and quality, and $75 for American rail. Bar is quiet, but without particular change in prices. English hoop, and ditto sheet, remain quiet, and previous prices are nominal.

BOSTON, AUG. 15.—English Cannel Coal is quiet, and prices are nominally $23 to $25 per ton, cash; Sydney and Pictou are firm, with cargo sales at $12 to $13 per ton, cash; anthracite is selling in retail lots at $16 per ton. The market for Pig-iron is steady, and there have been further sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie, and other brands No. 1, at $80 per ton, cash. In American pig the sales have been in small lots, $72·50 to $75 per ton, cash; bar and sheet-iron remain without change, and the sales have been confined to small lots.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET took place on Wednesday, and was heavier than for some past, showing that a great increase of business is succeeding to the almost unprecedented stagnation of the past few months; and we hope, and have reason to believe, that the reaction which has thus fairly set in may go on increasing, without further check or hindrance. The mines most in request have been East Grenville, Devon Great Consols, Great Laxey, Wheal Grenville, East Russell, East Lovell, North Roskear, North Treskerby, South Caradon, St. Day United, South Condurrow, Tincroft, West Seton, &c. East Grenville opened rather weaker at 7, but rose on Tuesday to 7¼, 7½; Wednesday, 7½ to 7⅞; and, after a few fluctuations, leave off 7¼ to 8½. North Basset, 2½ to 2⅝; these shares appear to have fallen from 3 to 3½, owing to the call, and a slight falling off in the value of the lode; but we understand that, with more water—which, by the way, is anxiously looked for throughout the mining districts—the mine can nearly pay its way, while the chances for discoveries are great. Prince of Wales, 5s. to 6s.; we have seen a private opinion of an agent who has lately inspected this mine, and who thinks there will very soon be something good there. East Carn Brea shares have been firm at 8, buyers, but leave off flat, 7⅞ to 8, sellers. Carn Camborne shares firm at 28s. to 30s. Clifford Amalgamated, after being flat at 30½ sellers, advanced on Thursday to 31 buyers, and continue in good demand. Devon Great Consols, 590 to 600, and likely to advance. East Basset, 64 to 66; East Caradon dull, at 27 to 28; East Lovell, 8½ to 9, and flat. East Russell receded to 5 sellers. Great Laxey, 15 to 16. Great South Tolgus firm at 2½. Hallenbeagle freely offered at 3½. Hingston Down, 4½ to 4⅝; Marke Valley, 4½ to 5; North Crofty, 3⅞ to 4½, and sought after. North Roskear advanced to 24 buyers, but leave off flatter at 23 sellers. North Treskerby in demand at 3; Pendeen firm at 2¼ to 2½. Providence, 39 to 41, ex dividend. South Caradon in great demand at 510 to 520, and very scarce. South Condurrow shares leave off rather firm at 29s. to 31s. South Grenville, 12s. 6d. to 15s. buyers; shares very scarce. Tincroft, 19 to 19½. West Caradon shares rather in demand, at 10 to 11. West Chiverton, 65 to 67½; the mine, we understand, is looking remarkably well. West Seton dull, at 215 to 220. Basset, 92½ to 95, and in demand. Buller shares flat, at 18 to 20. Chiverton receded to 8, sellers. Wheal Margaret, 8 to 9; Wheal Seton, 207½ to 212½; Wheal Trelawny, 20 to 21; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4½ to 4¾. Wheal Grenville, after being flat, at 7½ sellers, advanced on Thursday to 7½ buyers, and leave off very firm at 7¾ to 8.

On the Stock Exchange, the market for Mining Shares has been dull during the week, but no material change in prices has taken place. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Cambrian Consols Gold, ⅛, ¼, ⅛; East Caradon, 27½; East Wh. Russell, 5; Marke Valley, 4½; East Carn Brea, 7⅞; East Grenville, 7½, 7¾, 7⅞, 8; Great Wheal Vor, 28½, 27⅞, 27½; North Wheal Basset, 2; South Caradon, 510, 502½, 515, 517½; Clifford Amalgamated, 30, 30⅜, 30¼; Great Laxey, 15½; Providence (Uny Lelant), 40½; East Lovell, 8½; Grenville, 7¾. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape Copper, 10⅛, 10½, 10⅜, 10⅝; Port Phillip, 1; Yudanamutana of South Australia, 2½, 2⅜. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre Copper, 30¾, 31; St. John del Rey, 36; United Mexican, 5¾, 6.

The Chilian Mining and Trading Company, with a capital of 340,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* each, has been formed for purchasing, for 295,000*l.*, the copper mines of Descubridora and San Pedro, together with certain valuable freehold premises, plant, stores, and good will of trade connected therewith. One-fourth of the purchase-money will be taken in shares of the company, and the cash portion will not be paid until the properties are actually vested in the company, or its nominees, according to the laws of Chili. The company's possession is to date from Jan. 1, 1864, for the Descubridora, and the San Pedro and other properties from April 1, 1864. The vendors are to receive interest of 10 per cent. per annum on 45,000*l.* (part of the Descubridora purchase), and 5 per cent. upon the remainder of the purchase-money until full payment has been made. There is no promotion-money, and there is no royalty, but a duty of 5 per cent. is payable upon all copper exported from Chili. It is stated in the prospectus that the profit last year altogether exceeded 75,000*l.*, and that since the formation of the present company ore in large quantities has been regularly shipped to Swansea. In addition to the produce from the mines, there are incidental sources of profit which will accrue to the company. The nett profits of the company are estimated at 20 per cent. per annum, with a prospect of increase as the mines become further developed. The direction is an influential one, including the two proprietors of the property, and others intimately acquainted with the business. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the seven months ending July 31, 1864; and also as compared with the seven months ending July 31, 1863; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JUNE 31.

	1863.	1864.	Increase
Coals and culm	£2,073,356	£2,295,377	£222,021
Hardwares and cutlery:—			
Agricultural implements	£251,422	£287,827	
Surgical instruments ..	162,751	216,995	
Other sorts	1,542,518=1,956,691	1,797,355=2,302,117	345,426
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	920,776	881,614	
Other sorts	1,326,691=2,247,467	1,602,268=2,483,882	236,415
Total	£ 6,277,514	£ 7,081,376	£803,862
Metals:—Iron—Pig	£ 744,349	£ 861,752	
Bar	1,378,850	1,634,462	
Railroad	1,851,150	2,080,819	
Wire	237,061	215,580	
Ditto telegraphic	59,554	131,243	
Castings	427,288	379,829	
Hoops	863,775	1,046,793	
Wrought	1,151,082	1,294,031	
Old	40,899= 6,754,008	27,535= 7,672,044	918,036
Steel	507,374	590,065	82,691
Copper—Unwrought	742,903	329,851	
Wrought	1,457,211	1,401,290	
Other sorts	33,944= 2,234,058	56,082=1,787,223	—
Brass	124,109	113,697	—
Lead—Pig	488,189	439,765	
Ore	90,328= 578,517	97,421= 547,186	—
Tin—Unwrought	274,842	282,277	7,435
Tin-Plates	780,600	870,295	89,695
Zinc	50,747	72,764	22,017
Grand total	£17,581,769	£19,016,927	£1,923,736
Less decrease—Copper, 446,835*l.*; brass, 10,412*l.*; lead, 31,331*l.*			448,578
Total			£1,435,158

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1165 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 15,757*l.* 2s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 100*l.*4s.; average produce, 15¾; average price per ton, 13*l.*11s.6d.; quantity of fine copper, 183 tons 10 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
July 26	1242	£103 4 0	16	£14 5 0	£ 89 0 0
Aug. 16	1670	101 13 6	11 7-16..	9 7 0	81 17 6
„ 30	1165	100 4 0	15¾	13 11 6	85 17 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard about 3*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard about 3*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 9s. Of the 1165 tons sold on Tuesday, 280 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 11 15-16, and sold at an average standard of 104*l.* 9s. 6d.=10*l.* 5s. per ton of ore; the remaining 885 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 16⅛, and sold at an average standard of 95*l.* 4s. 6d.=14*l.* 11s. per ton of ore. On Sept. 13 there will be offered for sale 2067 tons, from Berehaven, Cape Copper, Cuba, Cappagh, Lisbon, and elsewhere.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 2837 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,385*l.* 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122*l.* 12s.; average produce, 6⅛; average price per ton, 5*l.* 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 189 tons 3 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Aug. 4	3084	£126 8 0	6⅜	£5 6 6	£83 7 6
„ 11	2180	119 14 0	7	5 13 0	80 11 6
„ 18	4934	126 15 0	5⅝	4 9 0	78 7 6
„ 25	3704	122 11 0	6¼	4 18 0	78 10 0
Sept. 1	2837	122 12 0	6⅛	5 8 6	81 6 6

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard about 2*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s.

The following dividends were declared during the month of August:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Minera	£10 0 0	£18,000 0 0
West Chiverton	0 15 0	2,250 0 0
Dolcoath	6 0 0	2,148 0 0
West Wheal Seton	4 0 0	1,600 0 0
Wheal Seton	4 0 0	1,584 0 0
Clifford Amalgamated	0 10 0	1,450 0 0
Frank Mills	0 5 0	1,250 0 0
Lisburne	3 0 0	1,200 0 0
Providence	1 0 0	1,120 0 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 5 0	1,073 0 0
Wheal Basset	1 10 0	768 0 0
Cargoll	0 15 0	687 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	0 12 6	650 0 0
East Darren	2 0 0	600 0 0
Minera Boundary	0 2 0	360 0 0
Wheal Jane	0 10 0	256 0 0
English and Australian	0 2 0	7,000 0 0
Linares	0 5 0	3,750 0 0
Victoria	0 1 9	2,187 10 0
Total		£47,873 10 0

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending July showed a credit balance of 1376*l.* 10s. 1d. The profit on the three months' working was 1093*l.* 2s. 10d. A dividend of 1120*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 256*l.* 12s. 1d. carried to credit of next account. The agents' report on the mine was considered very satisfactory.

At the East Pool Mine meeting, on Aug. 29, the accounts for June and July showed a profit of 192*l.* 17s. 10d., and a total credit of 259*l.* 19s. Captain Garby reported that with the present stamping power the returns of tin must necessarily greatly decrease, and that the diminution in the sales of copper ore rendered it imperative to return a considerably increased quantity of tin to enable the mine to continue dividends; this he is quite able to accomplish by additional stamping power, and suggests that some steps should be at once adopted for increasing the same. It was resolved, that "the committee be empowered to take the necessary steps for obtaining the additional stamping power referred to; and further, the adventurers, under the existing circumstances of an unprecedented and continuing drought of water, fully accord in the propriety of dividing no profit at this account."

At the North Great Work Tin Mining Company meeting, on Aug. 26 (Mr. John Lewis in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending June showed a debit balance of 157*l.* 12s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Okel Tor Mine meeting, on Aug. 18 (Capt. Capel Coape in the chair), the accounts for five months, ending June, showed a debit balance of 142*l.* 6s. 7d. Capt. John Simmonds reported that he never saw the mine look so well as at present, and with a continuation of present appearances nothing can prevent the mine from giving a good profit and dividends to the adventurers. The shares were divided, and will henceforth be 12,288 instead of 4096. Mr. Adam Murray was appointed inspecting agent, at 3*l.* 3s. per month, and 5*l.* 5s. travelling expenses for each inspection under instructions of the committee.

At West Wheal Kitty meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the eleven months ending June showed a debit balance of 32*l.* 2s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Messrs. Mitchell, Dunsford, Whitworth, and Dunstan were appointed a committee to act with the manager and purser in the selection of suitable machinery. The purser was authorised to overdraw on the bankers to the extent of 500*l.* Capts. Wm. Thomas, jun., and Henry Skewes reported upon the various points of operation.

At the North Jane Mine meeting, on Aug. 18 (Mr. E. Atkinson in the chair), the accounts for three months ending June showed a debit balance of 88*l.* 8s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captains J. Rowe and J. Tamblyn reported that the returns would have been larger but for the great scarcity of water, which is also felt by all tin mines in Cornwall. Their returns for the next account will be largely increased.

At the New Hendra Mine meeting, on Aug. 24 (Mr. G. Noakes in the chair), the accounts for four months, ending July, showed a debit balance of 15*l.* 5s. 11d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Captain Richard King reported upon the various points of operation.

At Basset and Grylls Mine quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 187*l.* 10s. 6d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

At Wheal Mary Hutchings (Plympton) quarterly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. H. Sendey in the chair), a very satisfactory statement of accounts and proceedings were furnished by the purser and manager, Capt. Edwards. There remains after payment of all expenses during the quarter a credit balance of 46*l.* 7s. 3d. A call for the next quarter of 2s. per share was made. A large number of shareholders were present, and the utmost cordiality prevailed.

At the Trevenen and Tremenheere United Mines meeting, on Monday (Col. Bazalgette in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending June showed a debit balance of 109*l.* 2s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Wescomb having tendered his resignation owing to his pressing engagements in other business, it was arranged that he should withdraw his resignation, and continue his services as purser until the next general meeting. Captains Medlen, Tippett, and George reported upon the various points of operation.

At Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols meeting, on Aug. 24 (Mr. John C. Isaac in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 50*l.* 12s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Robert Knapp reported upon the various points of operation. Judging from the improved character of the ground in sinking, the lode will be found to be profitably productive in depth.

At East Wheal Abraham meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. B. W. Welles in the chair), a calls of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the St. David's Gold Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Cusack in the chair), the report of the directors was rejected. Details in another column.

At the West Par Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 77*0l.*, exclusive of machinery and materials, valued at 105*9l.* A call of 1s. per share was made, when it was agreed that the company should be wound-up, owing to the great difficulty of getting in the calls, some of the largest holders who had paid up having expressed their willingness to join a new company to work the mine vigorously.

At the South Lovell Mine (first general) meeting, on Monday (Mr. F. G. Lane in the chair), Dr. A. Bridge, and Messrs. Hollingsworth and H. J. Whaley were appointed the committee of management. Details in another column.

The Titanic Steel and Iron Company third ordinary general meeting was held at the King's Head, Darlington, on August 25, when Mr. Isaac Wilson, Nunthorpe Hall (the Chairman) explained that when the additional works now in operation were completed the quantity of steel produced will be considerably increased. Arrangements have been made, by the appointment of agents in various districts, to ensure a corresponding increase in sales, and he was pleased to be able to state that the reports from all quarters showed that the superior quality of the steel had been fully maintained. After passing the report and balance-sheet, a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Mr. William Whitwell, of Stockton-on-Tees, was elected an auditor in the room of Mr. J. R. Breckon, who, since the last meeting, has joined the board.

At the British Slate Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Robinson in the chair), the Chairman expressed the hope that at their next meeting the business would include the declaration of a dividend.

At the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. Harrison in the chair), an elaborate report and statement of accounts were presented, from which it appeared that the mine was gradually increasing in productiveness both as to quality and quantity, and that there was every probability of the yields soon affording a dividend. The value of the gold raised during the first two quarters of the present year amounted to 2811*l.*, while the third quarter had yielded 1716*l.* The report, after a brief congratulatory speech from the Chairman, was unanimously adopted.

At the Rhenish Consolidated Mining Company first annual meeting, on Monday (Major-General Younghusband in the chair), the report of the directors was received ar 1 adopted. Details in another column.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals amounted to 49 ships. The demand for household coal was more active, and upon second-class a trifling advance of price was realised; Hartley's and manufacturers' continued a steady business at previous quotations. Best house coal, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 17s. to 18s.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, the 17 arrivals were mostly steamers, and the few cargoes for sale were entirely cleared off at last day's prices.—On Friday, there were 25 arrivals. Household and Hartley's coals were all disposed of at slightly higher prices. No manufacturers' coals for sale. Haswell Wallsend, 19s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 17s.; Hasting's Hartley, 18s.: unsold, *nil*; 55 ships at sea.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require twelve months' supply of South Wales Coal, for the shipping calling at Corfu—the stock at all times to be not less than 600 tons.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in Aug. was 71,637 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 49,205 tons, showing an increase last month of 22,432 tons. The exports coastwise during Aug. were 13,119 tons; same month last year, 9915 tons—increase last month, 3204 tons. Total exports coastwise from Jan. to Aug. 96,444 tons; same period last year, 61,339 tons—increase this year, 35,105 tons.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—The annual meeting of this association will be held at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic, at Falmouth, on Thursday next, when it will enter upon the fifth year of its existence, so that it may now be considered to have nearly passed through the period of infancy so critical in regard to estimates of mortality. The progress of the association, although, perhaps, less rapid than could have been wished by its promoters, is still such as they should be well satisfied with, considering the fate which has attended kindred institutions elsewhere. It is anticipated that several interesting papers will be read, notwithstanding the fact that such very short notice has been given, that many both able and willing to contribute will be prevented from doing so. It cannot be doubted that the greatest advantage which can result from an institution of the nature of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire is that secured by the recording of practical observations by practical men; and if encouragement be given to those presenting papers calculated to secure such a record, the association cannot fail to increase in popularity and success, and to become of great and permanent utility to the mining community generally. The meeting, on Thursday, will be presided over by Mr. J. F. Basset, and the co-operation of a dozen gentlemen, of equal influence, would do much to establish the association on a thoroughly substantial basis.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 27th August.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Isle of Man Mining Company	100	£15 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 29th August.

East Logyias	70	13 11 0	A. Eyton.
Glogfach	70	17 18 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Cwmystwith	60	13 18 0	ditto
ditto	60	13 15 6	Panther Co.

Sold on the 30th August.

Newtownards	45	13 15 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 31st August.

Minera Union	80	14 2 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 11th August.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pendeen Cons.	4 6 0 6	£60 0 0	£ 258 3 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	4 13 0 0	60 0 0	279 0 0	Michell & Co.

Sold on the 27th August.

North Jane	1 2 3 27	58 5 0	66 19 3	Daubuz & Co.

Sold on the 29th August.

Leeds & St. Aubyn	6 11 3 11	63 2 6	416 2 6	Chyandour.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled August 10, and sold at Swansea August 30.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	100	12⅝	£10 3 0	Cape Cop. Co.	11	37	£31 5 6
ditto	98	12⅛	10 3 6	ditto	8	35½	31 4 0
ditto	96	12¾	10 6 0	Cuba	125	7	5 10 0
ditto	106	12⅞	10 7 0	ditto	123	7½	5 13 0
Cape Cop. Co.	57	33½	28 16 0	Knockmahon	137	12¾	11 0 0
ditto	51	33⅜	28 18 6	Berehaven	124	10⅜	8 15 6
ditto	57	38⅛	33 10 0	British Reg...	19	16¾	14 10 0
ditto	53	39½	33 14 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	400		£4098 1 0	Knockmahon	137		£1507 0 0
Cape Copper Co.	237		7406 0 0	Berehaven	124		1088 2 0
Cuba	247		1382 9 0	British Regulus	19		275 10 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	98	£ 997 3 0
Freeman and Co.	53	1786 2 0
Grenfell and Sons	163	3006 12 0
Vivian and Sons	463	3661 15 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	156	2100 12 6
British and Foreign Copper Company	108	3116 15 6
Mason and Elkington	124	1088 2 0
Total	1165	£15,757 2 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, September 13.—Berehaven 80, 70, 121, 121, 108, 87—Cape Copper Mining Company 63, 62, 59, 58, 55, 45, 51, 46, 70, 1—Cuba 105, 104, 16, 100, 97, 80, 20, 14, 64, 43—Burnt ore 138—Copper ore 44—British Regulus 26—Lisbon ore 63—London ore 1, 1—Cappagh 45, 10.—Total, 2067 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11 15-16	£10 5 0	£104 9 6
Foreign	16⅞	14 11 0	99 4 6
Sale	15¾	£13 11 6	£100 4 0

Totals—British, 280; Foreign, 885=1165 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅝	£ 8 14 0	£102 18 0
Foreign	17⅞	14 15 6	95 11 0
Sale	11 7-16	£9 7 0	£101 13 6

Totals—British, 1491; Foreign, 179=1670 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 17, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, Sept. 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated	110	£6 12 6	South Tolgus	61	£6 7 0
ditto	90	2 16 6	ditto	60	6 4 0
ditto	74	10 15 6	ditto	50	3 12 6
ditto	70	9 2 0	North Roskear	89	11 0 0
ditto	69	2 11 0	ditto	64	3 1 6
ditto	64	4 8 0	ditto	56	5 18 0
ditto	63	4 11 6	South Frances	44	6 9 6
ditto	60	3 8 6	ditto	38	5 0 6
ditto	47	4 11 0	ditto	35	6 7 0
ditto	45	9 16 0	ditto	31	4 6 0
Consols	50	9 10 6	ditto	30	6 1 6
ditto	4	10 16 6	Tolcarne	57	2 13 0
West Seton	93	5 13 6	ditto	52	3 15 0
ditto	77	4 12 6	ditto	45	2 18 0
ditto	72	5 15 6	East Pool	69	3 13 6
ditto	67	6 15 0	ditto	44	3 5 0
ditto	54	4 13 6	ditto	23	3 19 0
ditto	51	7 12 6	Wheal Basset	47	4 15 0
ditto	43	3 3 0	ditto	39	3 18 6
ditto	30	9 14 0	ditto	25	11 14 6
Wheal Seton [Pendarves	83	5 4 6	East Basset	38	6 16 6
ditto	76	4 10 0	ditto	20	3 9 0
ditto	74	0 5 6	ditto	17	14 16 6
ditto	61	5 4 6	West Stray Park	30	5 15 6
ditto	60	7 2 6	Stevens's Ore	18	1 11 6
ditto	51	1 1 6	ditto	1	27 3 6
ditto	20	1 13 0	Wheal Harriett	10	4 16 0
ditto	5	2 13 0	North Dolcoath	10	4 7 0
South Tolgus	71	5 8 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Clifford Amalgam..	746		£4543 0 6	East Pool	136		£ 487 8 6
West Seton	487		2819 14 6	Wheal Basset	111		669 9 0
Wheal Seton	430		1643 6 6	East Basset	75		580 7 6
South Tolgus	242		1325 15 6	West Stray Park	30		173 5 0
North Roskear	209		1506 4 0	Stevens's Ore	19		55 10 6
South Frances	178		1013 13 0	Wheal Harriett	10		48 0 0
Tolcarne	154		476 11 0	North Dolcoath	10		43 10 0
Average Standard			£122 12 0	Average Produce			6⅜
Average Price per ton			£5 18 6				
Quantity of Ore			2837 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 189 tons 3 cwts.			
Amount of Money			£15,385 15 6				

LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £122 11 0.—Average Produce..... 6¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £126 8 0.—Produce, 6⅝.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	389¼	£2657 13 6
Freeman and Co.	157	1088 7 0
Grenfell and Sons	250	1950 14 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	228¾	1409 6 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	412¾	2118 3 3
Mason and Elkington	479¼	2375 5 6
Bankart and Sons	150	226 18 6
Copper Miners' Company	175¼	910 19 3
Charles Lambert	426⅛	1680 18 9
Newton, Keates, and Co.	116	618 12 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	51⅛	378 16 3
Total	2837	£15,385 15 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—East Carn Brea 358—Prosper United 301—Wheal Margery 269—West Basset 259—East Rosewarne 160—Treloweth 131—Tolvadden 123—Par Consols 85—Nangiles 72—Copper Hill 67—Wheal Uny 62—Wheal Buller 58—New Rosewarne 36—North Basset 27—West Trevelyan 20—Crowan Consols 17—Wheal Agar 15—Wheal Emily Henrietta 12—Great Wheal Fortune 11.—Total, 2083 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, September 15, 1

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have so many questions asked us every week, that we may as well reply in this column to those that are of public interest, and where answers may serve to enlighten others as well as those who enquire.—1. The Cost-book System is a mutual partnership from which any shareholder, or partner, may retire by sending a letter to the purser, or secretary, relinquishing his interest in a mine, and paying up his proportion of the debts to the date of his relinquishment,—or, rather, *to the end of the month* in which he resigns. In some mines he can claim his proportion of assets, machinery, &c., payable in two years; in others, there is a special rule against this claim. The forfeiture of shares under the cost-book is perfectly legal, where there is a rule to that effect, and subscribed to by *all the shareholders* at the formation of the company. The original shareholders thus bind those to whom they transfer, the latter *accepting* shares on the same terms *as they were held*. In a company formed *without* the rules for forfeiture they cannot be subsequently made without the consent of *every shareholder*. The forfeiture of shares does not free the holders from the debts, and in many cases they are being sued by creditors, and very properly so; for it is very unfair that anyone should shirk his fair proportion of costs. The Limited Liability Act has never answered in regard to mines, and, in our humble opinion, never will. It is impossible to fix the amount of capital required to prove a mine; therefore the cost-book, under which money is provided as required, is the best system. Besides, what is limited liability? A capital of 20,000*l.* is raised (say) in 5000 shares of 4*l.* each, and a person taking 100 shares makes himself responsible for 400*l.* in periodical payments, and beyond that sum he is not liable; but if the capital is all expended before results are obtained more must be raised somehow, or the mine be stopped at a time, perhaps, when it ought to be worked vigorously. If not stopped, then fresh capital must be raised by preference shares, oft and oft repeated, until the original shares are of no value, and have little prospect of ever benefitting by the mine.—2. We never *advise* ladies to speculate in mines, and even gentlemen should do so with money they can lose without inconvenience, if results turn out unfavourable. If we could tell, as many correspondents ask us, how to invest money with the *certainty* of making large profits, there would be an end of all speculation, and we could make our own fortunes in a month. We can advise honestly, and do so, to the best of our judgment and ability, as to what we *have reason to believe* will rise, and no one can do more.—3. We have before explained that there are always two parties in the market—those who *uphold*, and those who *depress*—and the latter, or the "bears," are generally the strongest. If 20 horses run for the Derby, and you bet against the lot, it is quite clear you must be a winner on 19, and upon this principle—bearing shares in a number of mines makes the chances in favour of the "bear;" just the same as the principle we have always advocated in mining—that of a division of risk in half a dozen mines, securing success in the aggregate.—4. "*Wheal*" is a corruption of the old Cornish word *Huel*, signifying *a mine*, and to say "*Wheal* Uny *Mine*" is tautology, though it is generally so written. We published a "Glossary of Mining Terms" many years ago, and an excellent one may now be had at the *Mining Journal* office for 2s.—5. As a rule we have never advocated Foreign Mining, nor recommended shares in foreign schemes. We prefer Cornwall and Devon, where we can learn the state of the mines whenever we choose to send an agent.—6. We believe there is more than one Prince of Wales *Mine*; but that with which we are connected, and *recommend*, adjoins Drake Walls, and has fine prospects for tin: 50*l.* will buy 200 shares, and the calls are only 6d. per share when made. The agents are daily expecting a discovery in Watson's shaft. The mine is held under a grant from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In driving on the lode from shaft there is fine black and yellow ore.

REDMOOR.—For some months past the men have been occupied in moving the engine to as fine a copper lode as was ever seen at the depth in this district. The engine went to work on Saturday, and we should shortly look for great results.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—The discovery here is said to be a fine one; and we shall be anxious to see Capt. Chas. Thomas's report.

HALLENBEAGLE.—We have no interest in this mine, and have never on any one occasion "beared" a single share. Several parties write us for advice; and from what we can learn as to the true state of the mine, we believe it will do well in time, but a heavy outlay will be required for machinery, and it will take several months to get down to another level. We should, therefore, wait a few months before purchasing. We believe the great blow of Capt. Charles Thomas's report has been in the fact that a very large number of shares had been purchased for *a rise*, and that many persons had been induced to sell out their East Grenvilles to invest in Hallenbeagle.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode has been cut west of Watson's shaft just through the cross-course, which was 8½ feet wide; the lode is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course, but has in it occasional rich stones of black, grey, and yellow copper ore, of a most promising appearance, and evidently near a good discovery.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—The lode in the engine-shaft maintains its size and value, 30*l.* per fathom for tin, with rich stones of copper.

WHEAL UNITY.—The winze is now down 2 fathoms, and the black ore giving place to grey. We shall close the list for the purchase of the forfeited shares on Wednesday next, and those who have not yet signified their intention of joining us in the purchase will please to do so by that date.

PETROLEUM.—During the first half of 1863, 21,061 tons were imported, but the quantity imported during the corresponding period of 1864 was only 5652 tons; and in the month of June the imports were only 883 tons, against 5391 tons in the same month of last year. This extraordinary falling off is attributed to the diminution in the supplies from the United States, only 4000 tons having been received from that quarter from January to June, 1864, against 20,000 tons for the same period of last year. The difference in the value of the importations is about 165,000*l.*

THE CHILIAN MINING AND TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Capital £340,000, in 17,000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment £4 per share.
Calls not to exceed £5 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN VANNER, Esq., Coleman-street (a Director of the City Bank).
JAMES ALFRED HALLETT, Esq. (Messrs. Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., Bankers), Great George-street, Westminster.
Rear-Admiral GEO. GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., 10 Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place.
THOMAS WOOD HEATON, Esq., Bolton.
SAMPSON WATERS, Esq., Gyllyngdune, Falmouth.
WM. MULLER, Esq., 11, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park-square (of the firm of A. Hemenway and Co., Valparaiso).
THOMAS GARLAND, Esq., Fairfield, Redruth, Cornwall.
(With power to add three to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank.
The Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
The Liverpool Union Bank, Liverpool.
Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stuart and Massey, 5, Gray's Inn-square.

BROKERS.

London ..... Messrs. Webb, Geach, and Pennington, 8, Finch-lane, E.C.
Manchester ..... Messrs. Mewburn and Barker.
Liverpool ..... Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey.
Leeds ..... Messrs. Potter and Co.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Henry Elford, Esq.
OFFICES.—83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.
(Formerly the Mines Royal Office.)

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two copper mines in Chili, called Descubridora and San Pedro, and of acquiring certain freehold premises, plant, and stores, together with an existing trade in connection therewith, at the ports of Chanaral and Pan d'Asucar.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase by the company of the Descubridora Mine for £135,000, and of the San Pedro Mine and other property for £160,000. The vendors will take amongst themselves and their friends capital to the amount of one-fourth of the purchase money. The payment of the cash portion of the purchase money will be deferred until the titles shall be approved, and the properties actually vested in the company or its nominees, according to the laws of Chili. No promotion money will be paid by the company.

The following is a description of the mines:—

DESCUBRIDORA.

This mine is about 28 miles from the port of Pan d'Asucar, to which there is a good road. It has been worked since 1859, and is as yet wrought only about 30 fms. from the surface. The main lode varies from about 30 to 90 ft. wide; near the surface it produced red oxide of copper and green carbonate: in other parts it yields grey sulphuret of great richness, which has produced about one-third metal. There is also an abundance of yellow sulphuret, which yields 25 per cent. of copper. The levels have been opened on the lode about 70 fms. in length. Since the contract for the purchase was made the main shaft has been sunk 15 fms. under the 30 fm. level. The lode has been cut into at that depth for 40 ft. in width, and consists of ore yielding about 25 per cent. of metal.

SAN PEDRO.

This mine is 50 miles from the port of Chanaral, to which there is a good road. The mine was discovered seven years ago, and has been opened to the depth of about 100 fms. The average width of the lode is about 40 ft.; it has been rich from the surface, the ore mostly a grey sulphuret, which has yielded about one-third metal. The bottom of the mine is very rich, but hitherto the workings have been almost entirely confined to a part of the lode not exceeding 25 fms. in length, between two cross-courses. In a recent report the agents stated that they had driven, at 50 fms. in depth below the adit, into the lode east of the eastern cross-course. They had penetrated about 10 ft. into the lode, and found it productive of ore of as good quality as had been raised from the other workings. An accident having happened to the shaft, by which operations have been partially suspended, the directors have contracted with Mr. Waters for sinking a new shaft from the surface, and extending a level therefrom under the bottom of the mine, so as to put it into complete working order, for the sum of £10,000. The time necessary for the completion of the work is estimated by the agents on the spot at ten months, dating from February last, and the work is in progress. There is no water of any consequence; a whim, working two hours daily, draws the water, which is worth for dressing the ore far more than the cost of drawing. Since the contract for the purchase was made very favourable intelligence has been received from this mine also. In cutting through some ground to expedite the sinking of the new shaft a course of rich ore has been intersected, through which the agent reports that 15 ft. have been driven. The ore is a solid mass of the best quality, being above 30 per cent. It should also be stated that, independently of that part of the lode which yields ore of the rich quality already referred to, there are lying on the surface at the mine, and included in the purchase, many thousands of tons of ore of a lower quality, which yield from 12 to 15 per cent. of copper, and only require dressing to prepare them for exportation. There is also a shaft sunk from the surface about 50 fms. east, and entirely independent of the present workings, and wrought to a depth of about 25 fms., which lays open a vast quantity of ores, at least equal in quality.

Both these mines are held under grants from the Chilian Government. There is no royalty, but a duty of £5 per cent. is payable on all copper ore exported from the country.

Not less than £80,000 has been expended on the plant and machinery at the mines, and on the various warehouses, workshops, wharves, mules, horses, carts, and general stores, which are included in the purchase.

In addition to the mines there is a general trade in the purchase of ores from other mines, and in the sale of various articles to supply the wants of the mining and general population, and there is also a distillery at the port of Chanaral for getting fresh water from the sea.

The profits for the year 1863, arising from the mines and other sources of revenue, have been at least £75,000, estimating three unsold cargoes at 18s. 6d. per unit. The ores have been sold in England, by Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., of London and Liverpool, whose accounts may be seen at the offices of the company.

It thus appears that the nett profits to the company may be estimated at upwards of 20 per cent. per annum, with a prospect of increase as the mines become further developed.

The company will be entitled to possession of the Descubridora Mine as from the 1st day of January, 1864, and of the San Pedro Mine, and of the trade and premises at the port of Chanaral as from the 1st day of April, 1864. Interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £45,000, part of the purchase money of Descubridora, and at £5 per cent. per annum on the remainder of the purchase moneys, will be payable to the vendors from the dates of possession, until full payment of the purchase moneys.

Two cargoes of ore, containing about 1000 tons, have already arrived to the account of the company, and another cargo is on the way.

Sampson Waters, Esq., the principal proprietor of the property, who has resided upwards of 20 years in Chili, and who has been actively interested in the working of the mines from their commencement, William Müller, Esq., the other proprietor, who has also resided in Chili, and Thomas Garland, Esq., of Redruth, who has long been conversant with the working of copper mines in Cornwall, have consented to join the board, and to render their best assistance in conducting its affairs.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of the company, and of the solicitors.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, of the bankers and brokers to the company, and of the solicitors.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 2000 shares of £25 each.
Deposit, £2 10s. per share upon application, and £2 10s. per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES JOSEPH CARTTAR, Esq. (Coroner for Kent), Catherine House, Blackheath, S.E. [S.W.
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P., Friarstown House, Leitrim, and 31, Belgrave-road,
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-place, Bayswater, W.
And two members of the board to be elected from the body of shareholders at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, 1, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.
AUDITORS—Sydney G. Smith, Esq., public accountant, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
And one member to be elected from and by the body of shareholders.
ENGINEER—Mr. William H. Gray, St. Austell, Cornwall.
LOCAL MANAGER AND PURSER—Capt. Richards.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES.
Nos. 224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, upon an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £945,152, the present value of that property being £588,800.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the sett; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realised.

The total outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been carefully investigated, and cannot exceed £10,000.

The directors have the utmost confidence in recommending this investment to their friends and the public. It has elements of success equal, perhaps superior, to any mining enterprise, undertaken since the issue of shares in the Devon Great Consols Mine, adjoining.

The directors have already received applications for a considerable number of shares, and the allotment letters will be issued in order of date of application.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £2 10s. per share, and £2 10s. per share will have to be paid on allotment.

The directors do not bind themselves to call up more than £10 per share, and shareholders will have the option of pre-payment only to this amount, upon which interest at 6 per cent. will be paid.

The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the able superintendence of Capt. Richards, whose report is annexed.

The company will be incorporated under the Companies Act, which limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form, addressed to the secretary, directors, or bankers.

The report from Captain Joseph Richards, mineral agent for the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, justifies the expectations of the directors. The captain's practical knowledge of the underground workings of the Devon Great Consols, and long acquaintance with the run of lodes and their connection with this property, constitute him an indisputable authority.

I beg to hand you my report of this mine. It is situated directly east of New Wheal Martha, and west of the Devon Great Consols, and is in a direct line with the main lode of these mines, so that it may be considered as occupying a first-rate position. The great lode of New Wheal Martha and the main lode of Devon Great Consols run directly through the sett, as do also other lodes of very great promise. Two shafts are sunk, and levels driven. I feel assured that the prospects are such as to guarantee large returns of copper ore, and am, therefore, justified in recommending the Great Devon Maria as a very superior property. In addition to the very fine appearance of the lodes themselves, there are cross-courses and intersections, on which are often found the most splendid and valuable courses of ore. Any investors with whom my counsel has weight should promptly secure an interest, for, in my belief, the prospects of this mine are not exceeded by those of any other mine in the two counties.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, St. John's, Lamerton.

THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £40,000, in 40,000 shares of £1 each.
2s. 6d. per share with the application, and 17s. 6d. payable on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JOB TAYLOR, Dudley.
EDWARD HENRY LOWE, Shrewsbury.
GEORGE JOSEPH ENGLAND, Dudley.
The Rev. THOMPSON STONEHAM, Ketley.
WILLIAM PEARSON, Stourbridge.
THOMAS PROCTOR, Moat Hall, Shrewsbury.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rocke, Eyton, Campbell, and Bayley, Shrewsbury.
SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—S. Harley Keogh, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton.

REGISTERED OFFICES,—SWAN HILL, SHREWSBURY.

The company's extensive sett, on the run of the champion and other lodes, adjoins the western boundary of the Snailbeach Mine, in Shropshire, long celebrated for its immense and increasing returns of lead ore.

A continuation of the Snailbeach champion lode is that on which this company recently commenced sinking a winze, now 8 yards below the 124 yard level, in which there is a leader of pure lead, exceeding 3 inches in width.

As the winze deepens the lead increases, and there is every reason to believe that when this lode is fully developed the mine will prove as rich as its neighbour—the Snailbeach.

The capital was £10,000, of which nearly £8000 were subscribed.

The workings are carried on judiciously and with vigour; but the company, having an offer of a great addition to their sett, and determining to deepen their mine, agreed on 29th July, 1864, to increase their capital to £40,000, issuing shares as the prospects and requirements of the mine justify.

The public are invited to subscribe for a limited number of shares, while such for a short period remain at par.

Specimens of the ore, as also photographs of the sett and neighbourhood, can be inspected at the offices of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; in Manchester, at 44, Spring-gardens; in Birmingham, at the offices of Rylands' *Iron Trade Circular*, 53, Union-passage, and those of the *Midland Counties Herald*; and of the company, Swan-hill, Shrewsbury, where early applications for shares must be addressed to the secretary, who will forward reports and afford every information.

August 16, 1864.

WHEAL PRUDENCE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, with limited liability.
In St. Agnes, in Cornwall.
Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each.
Of which 17,000 are already subscribed.
Deposit, 5s. per share. Subsequent calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of three months.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BRAY, Hill House, Scarcroft, near Leeds, Railway Contractor.
MATTHEW TODD, Messrs. M. and J. Todd, Bradford, Woolcombers.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Moor Grange, Headingley, near Leeds, Colliery Owner.
ELY JONES, Halifax, Woolstapler.
JOSEPH STORR, Upper Fountaine-street, Leeds, Gentleman.

BANKERS—Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds.
PURSERS—C. and C. Thomas, Redruth and London.
ENGINEERS—Micheli and Jenkin, Redruth.
SECRETARY—Edward Hinde.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,—18, EAST PARADE, LEEDS.

The Wheal Prudence Mines, now in operation, are situate at St. Agnes, in Cornwall, within the lands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a district renowned from an early period for its metalliferous productiveness, and surrounded by mines which have produced to their proprietors enormous riches.

The lithological features which this sett presents are of the most successful character, being at the junction of the granite and clay-slate, the latter stratification being a light coloured schist, precisely analogous to that of the Perran Great St. George, Wheal Leisure, Great Wheal Charlotte, Wheal Basset, and Wheal Music Mines, every one of which realised ample profits; traversed by numerous large and well-defined lodes, two highly congenial elvan courses and five cross-courses intersecting the lodes and elvans at nearly right angles.

Several of the lodes traversing the north part of the sett are the well-known and productive lodes of the Perran Great St. George and Wheal Leisure Mines, many of which are visible on the surface, presenting on their backs numerous rich branches and stones of ore.

The great object in resuming these mines was to intersect these lodes, and with that view the present company have erected efficient pumping and winding engines, calculated to carry on mining operations for a long period, and to great depths; have drained the mines, and are now driving out a cross-cut from a deep level to intersect these celebrated and productive lodes. They are also developing the Wheal Prudence lode.

17,000 of the shares are already subscribed for, and the directors are now authorised to issue the remaining 8000, which they can confidently recommend, as they are not asking the public to incur the risks incident to mining—viz., in the drainage of the mines and discovery of ores, as they have already been overcome, and copper ores ascertained to exist, which require only further capital to develope, and in the opinion of the directors render the concern a highly lucrative and permanent investment; in confirmation of which extracts from the *Mining Journal* and from the reports of eminent and disinterested mine agents are annexed.

If no allotment of shares is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. EDWARD HINDE, 18, East Parade, Leeds, in the form annexed; or to Messrs. C. and C. THOMAS, Redruth, Cornwall.

Extract from *Mining Journal*, Saturday, May 14, 1864.

WHEAL PRUDENCE.—These mines are situate in St. Agnes, Cornwall, at the junction of the granite and clay-slate, and contain, in addition to the Wheal Prudence lode, the lodes of the renowned Great St. George Mines, which returned ores to the value of £700,000. The present company are driving a cross-cut in the 42 fm. level to intersect these lodes, from the first of which the head of the cross-cut is only distant about 20 fms. They also have the Wheal Prudence lode in a cross-cut in the 62, driven from the engine-shaft, where they have a good lode of ore. The containing rock is clay-slate of the white kind, the lodes in which have never failed to be productive in the St. Agnes district. The lodes, too, are associated with elvan courses, running parallel to and dipping with them. Numerous cross-courses also intersect these lodes; in fact, the lithological features of a successful character, rarely combined in one sett. There is an effective 70 in. pumping engine at work, calculated to carry the workings to stupendous depths. The rest of the machinery is co-extensive in power with the pumping machinery, and the works have been laid out with a view to permanency, under the direction of Messrs. C. and C. Thomas, of Redruth. The company is incorporated with limited liability, with a capital of £25,000. The registered office is in Leeds, and Mr. Edward Hinde, of that town, is the secretary. The mines are little known at present out of Cornwall and Yorkshire, but merit a great notoriety, which they will suddenly attain on the cross-cut intersecting the Great St. George lodes, the driving of which is pushed on with the greatest energy.

Extract from the Mining Circular of Mr. ENDEAN, Sharebroker, May 26, 1864.

WHEAL PRUDENCE MINES, ST. AGNES.—The lodes in these mines are a continuation of the Great St. George lodes, which produced £700,000 worth of ores, associated with elvan courses and numerous cross-courses; the mines are in full operation, drained by efficient machinery. There is a cross-cut going out to intersect these lodes, from which the drivings are distant about 20 fms. from the nearest of them. When it is cut it will create a sensation in the mining world of no ordinary character, and the shares command a high rise, probably of £200 or £300 per cent.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

The sett immediately adjoins the western boundary of the celebrated Perran St. George Mine, which for a long period was exceedingly rich. All the lodes, especially the north lodes, are very favourably situate in a geological point of view. The enclosing rock, clay-slate or killas, being of the white kind, highly favourable in the St. Agnes district for the production of copper ores. This killas adjoins the Cligger granite, and is similar in all respects to that in Perran St. George and the St. Agnes Wheal Leisure Mines, the lodes in each of which have proved immensely rich. From a careful consideration of all the circumstances, and having regard to the present facilities for conducting mining operations, I am of opinion that this mine offers a prospect of success of no ordinary character.

CHARLES THOMAS, Manager of Dolcoath Mines.

On minutely inspecting the geology of the country in which the Wheal Prudence is situate, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is a very interesting piece of mining ground, and wonderful that it has never been explored to a greater extent many years ago. The lodes of the adjoining mine, Perran St. George, traverse this sett, and might be intersected by cross-cuts, in very inexpensive ground, their productiveness in Perran St. George giving much additional value to Wheal Prudence.

NICHOLAS VIVIAN, Late Manager of Condurrow Mines.

The sett contains Wheal Prudence lode, Hanover lode, Good Fortune lode, Way's lode, and Lemon's lode, and these are intersected by cross-courses and elvan dykes; they are also a continuation of those that were so productive for copper to the east—viz., in Great St. George, Wheal Leisure, and Perran United Mines. These mines returned immense quantities of copper ore, and gave great profits. We consider Wheal Prudence to be more than an ordinary mineral investment, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

JAMES POPE, Manager of West Basset Mines.
JOHN DAW, Manager of Carn Brea Mines.

Capt. DAW, in a recent report obtained by a shareholder, states to the following effect:—At this point (the north heave in the 62 fm. level) something good may be met with, as the former workers worked in the bottom of the 52 fm. level, west of the heave. In the bottom of the 62 fathom level the lode has been worked away east and west many fathoms in length, for 3 or 4 fms. deep, so from this we may judge they had a good run of ore ground. In the 40 fm. level a cross-cut is driving north in light slate, congenial for mineral, to intersect lodes which have produced large quantities of ore to the east. I should recommend this cross-cut to be pushed with all speed, as it may lead to important discoveries. After such an outlay has been made, I should recommend this mine to be much further tried, by sinking the shaft and extending the levels.

Capt. EDWARD ROGERS, of Wheal Grylls, in a report to a large shareholder, states to the following effect:—The engine-shaft is down to the 62 fm. level, under adit, which is 112 fms. from surface. The water is out to this depth, and the pitwork fixed in a very good and substantial manner, the shaft cased and divided, and put in proper working order for carrying on the mine properly and economically. I find the ancients worked 4 fms. under this level (the 62), which must have been troublesome and expensive, but it shows that they had a rich lode to follow. At the shallow levels the lode is small, showing strings of copper ore; as it gets deeper it is a very large and strong lode, with an immense quantity of mundic, and at the two bottom levels copper is forming itself in large quantities. At the surface there is a good 70 in. cylinder pumping engine, and a new 24 in. winding engine and capstan. With these appliances, twelve months' further continuous working, with an outlay of about £4000, will put the mine in a paying state.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wheal Prudence Copper Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above-named company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the deposit of 5s. per share thereon on request, and all calls duly made according to the rules and regulations of the company.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Signature .....

THE ISLE OF MAN SLATE QUARRY AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital £160,000, in 160,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit on application 2s. 6d. per share, and 2s. 6d. on allotment.

No call to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and an interval of not less than six months between each call.

A less number than 100 shares will not be allotted.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. R. J. MARSH, R.N., Cottage Moss, Ramsey—CHAIRMAN.
Capt. EWEN CAMERON, Glenfaba House, Peel.
SAMUEL BROADBENT, Esq., Bibaloe, Onchan, near Douglas.
JOSEPH BIGGINS, Esq., Peveril-terrace, Peel.
LESLIE LOCKHART, Esq., H.M. Customs, Peel.
Capt. G. RUSSEL, 103, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London.
JOHN MORGAN, Esq., Wainham Lodge, Shrewsbury.
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Henry Johnson, Esq., Norfolk House, St. John's, Isle of Man.

BANKERS—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
" The National Provincial Bank of England, Shrewsbury.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—MARKET CHAMBERS, SHREWSBURY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working a most extensive and valuable mineral property, called the Glenrushen and Dalby Slate and Slab Quarries, situate in the parish of Patrick, in the southern district of the Isle of Man.

The property on which the quarries are opened consists of 6906 acres, nearly the whole of which is proved to be composed of slate rock, equal in quality to any produced from the best quarries in Wales.

This immense property, which it is believed is the largest slate sett in the kingdom, and likely to become one of the most valuable, is held under a lease from the Crown for the term of 21 years, at a reduced royalty of 1-16th, of which term 19½ years are unexpired.

A large sum of money has been spent in opening out and proving the value of their property, not only at the principal quarries at Glenrushen, but also on about 20 different parts of the sett, and "these trials have proved" (as stated in the report of Capt. John Francis, of Penrhyn, North Wales, under whose direction and advice these trials were made) "that almost the whole grant of 7000 acres is composed of slate-rock, and capable of having from eight to ten different quarries opened upon it."

The machinery and plant are very valuable, consisting of water-wheels, sawing mills and cutting machines, tramways, dressing sheds, offices, smiths and carpenters' shops, machine house, and other buildings; and there are several cottages erected, with a dining room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the quarry men.

The sett has been inspected by Capt. John Francis, as before stated, and by Mr. W. R. Williams, of Dolgelly, mining engineer, Capts. Thomas and Robert Williams, of Coedporth, Denbighshire, and several other practical men, all of whom speak thereof in the highest terms.

The colour of the slate is a fine dark blue, the grain close and compact, the texture good, the lamination fine and silky, and the cleavage very good and straight.

There is also a very promising vein of green slate, which Capt. Francis recommends should be proved by driving a level into the rock, and if it turn out as well as anticipated will prove a very good green quarry.

In addition to the slate there are several veins or reefs of auriferous quartz traversing a portion of the sett, near to the Foxdale district, which it is believed will prove a valuable acquisition to the company. Portions of the quartz have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of London, Mr. Samuelson, of Liverpool, and other public assayers, with results varying from 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. to 5 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of quartz, and from the report of Mr. W. R. Williams there is every reason to expect most profitable results.

The quarries are about three miles from the shipping port of Peel, but when the projected railway from Douglas to Peel is completed they will be within a mile and a half of the intended station at Kirkpatrick, to connect them with which a loop-line will doubtless soon be formed.

Only £30,000 of the capital remains to be allotted.

Specimens of the slate may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained at the offices of Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY, and BARDSWELL, solicitors, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the registered office, where the original reports and map of the quarries may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Isle of Man Slate Quarry and Gold Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the Isle of Man Slate Quarry and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me; to pay the deposit, allotment, and calls thereon, and to become a member of the company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Profession or business (if any).....
Date ..... Place of business (if any) .....

THE PANT DU AND WAENLAS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit on application, £1 per share; and £1 on allotment. An interval of not less than six months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., The Quinta, near Chirk—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS PAINTER, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
JOHN THOMAS DAVIES, Esq., Smethwick Hall, Smethwick, Staffordshire.
CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Wrexham.
ISAAC SHONE, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Williams, Coedporth, near Wrexham.

BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, Wrexham.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

MARKET CHAMBERS, MARKET SQUARE, SHREWSBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the celebrated Pant Du and Waenlas Lead Mines, in the parishes of Llanferras and Llanarmon, in the county of Denbigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminster, at the moderate dues of £1 per ton.

These two mines, which until recently have been held under separate leases, and worked by different proprietors, will now be united in one lease (newly granted for the term of 21 years) and carried on under one management, the effect of which will be very greatly to facilitate the development of both properties. A large tract of unworked orey ground, containing 70 acres, has also been added to Pant Du, which will very considerably augment the value of the sett.

By reference to the map of the Government Geological Survey for this district, it will appear that these mines are situated in the carboniferous limestone, resting on the clay-slate. The sett as a whole is very extensive, and estimated to contain about 500 acres, being in the heart of one of the richest lead districts in the kingdom, and lying between some of its most profitable mines—viz., the Maesysafn on the north, and the Westminster and Belgrave Mines on the south, all of which have been greatly productive, and have yielded many hundreds of thousands of pounds to their fortunate owners, Maesysafn Mine alone having yielded upwards of 15,000 tons of lead ore during the few years it was worked by its late proprietors, the Messrs. Lewis.

The western part only of Pant Du has been worked to any depth, the lowest level being about 70 fathoms from surface. The eastern portion is comparatively untouched. This mine is traversed by five strong and well-known lodes, running north-west and south-east, some of which form important junctions, all being intersected by a cross-course running nearly north-east and south-west. Four of these lodes carry their course through the Waenlas sett down to the River Alyn. From this stream was commenced, many years ago, a deep adit level to drain Waenlas, but when this important work is brought up into Pant Du (which could only be accomplished by uniting the two mines under one management) it will unwater the whole of the mines, and lay open a large tract of rich bearing ground to the operations of the present company.

The deep adit has been driven about 1000 yards from the River Alyn, and when carried a short distance further will have a very considerable back or roof in the strong bearing measures of Waenlas and Pant Du. It will, therefore, be one of the main objects of the present company to prosecute the deep level on the Waenlas and other veins (all of which have been profitably worked to a shallow depth), until the best measures are intersected both in Waenlas and Pant Du.

At least £20,000 have already been spent in driving the adit levels and doing other necessary works at Waenlas. Several shafts have been sunk from the surface on the course of the deep adit, thoroughly ventilating the works. There is one pumping engine with 18-in. cylinder, and one good 30-in. pumping and winding engine at Pant Du, together with smiths' shop, commodious offices, and other buildings, and the shafts at both mines have been well timbered, and will require but a moderate outlay to put them in thorough repair.

The turnpike-road from Denbigh to Mold passes close to the mines, and the River Alyn affords an unfailing stream of water for washing the ores.

The prospects of these mines must be considered as most encouraging, when it is a known fact that the parallel lodes of Maesysafn and Belgrave have borne very largely down to 150 and 200 fathoms respectively, whereas the lowest workings of Waenlas and Pant Du, on the runs of ore, are not more than 70 fms., and at this comparatively shallow depth they have made large returns.

Large deposits of ore are known to be left in the old workings of Pant Du, and can be let at once on tribute, so that immediate returns may be confidently anticipated.

These mines have been inspected by Capt. Absalom Francis, of the Holway Mines, Flintshire, Walter Eddy, Esq., of Ruabon, Capt. Wm. Clemence, of the Westminster Mines, Capt. John Fryor, of Glan Alyn Mines, near Mold, and other eminent mining engineers, who unanimously agree as to their great value, and recommend that operations be carried on with vigour. The value of the mines is further confirmed by the fact that from one small spot alone in Pant Du upwards of 1000 tons of ore were raised in less than three years.

The whole of these valuable mines, including plant, buildings, and machinery, have been agreed to be purchased and transferred to the company for 7962*l.* 10s. in cash, and 1480 fully paid-up shares.

Applications for shares, accompanied with deposit (which will be returned to the applicant in the event of no allotment), may be made to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained, and specimens of the ore, the original reports, and plans and sections of the mines, may be inspected.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application. The Circular for June contains special reports on Wheal Curtis, Nangiles, Grambler and St. Aubyn.

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES.

TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN COPPER, LEAD, AND CALAMINE ORE.

Swansea, July 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered in, the floors being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crusher has lately been erected on the premises, and is now in working order.

The business we purpose carrying on is that of COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.

In consequence of the large number of very extensive Copper smelting works concentrated in this immediate locality, this market affords greater competition for ore than perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companies competing for ores sold at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ores, several large lead and spelter works having been established in this district for some time past, and new ones are in course of erection.

Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter,

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lacombe, Madrid.

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Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.

Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

USE OF KAOLIN IN IRONFOUNDRIES.—Can any of your readers inform me whether kaolin is used instead of sand in foundries, and, if so, what precautions are necessary?—MOULDER.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—The correspondence in the Journal of late has only just met my eye, and I fully agree with what Mr. Ridley has written. I distinctly deny what the West Ardsley Company say, that I have abandoned the trunk principle in my last patent.—J. GRAFTON JONES: *Blaina Ironworks.*

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.—In Mr. George Shepherd's last letter to you on the subject of the weather, he alludes to the abuse he has recently met with on account of the failure of his predictions. Although abuse is not to be commended at any time, it does not appear to me very surprising that Mr. Shepherd should have received sharp communications from persons who may have suffered by their reliance on the too confident predictions of the author of the "Climate of England." The study of the phenomena of Nature, and the application of the results obtained to the benefit of mankind, are worthy of all praise: but the true philosopher states his opinions with diffidence. Mr. Shepherd has lost ground by his most positive predictions that 1864 would be a year of great disaster; a wet spring; a wet summer; so that his readers were made very uncomfortable, and, as it has turned out, very needlessly so. With singular boldness, he stated that he would have the first information of any change. His attempts to show that he was right in many of his more ordinary failures are extremely weak. In short, like many other wise men, he is baffled by our English climate. Will he permit me to say to him for the future—"Do not be too positive."—J. P.: *Yorkshire.*

HALLENBEAGLE.—Allow me to correct an error in the City Article of last week's Journal: in referring to this mine it is stated that it was known to the writer when worked about 20 years since. The mine to which the allusion is made is now working under the name of Boscawen Mine. I believe no one living knows when the present Hallenbeagle worked last; it must have been wrought as part of Wheal Rose more than 70 years since, at the time copper was not so much sought after as at the present day. The mine adjoins Wheal Rose, and the same courses of ore going east are the lodes which Hallenbeagle are now raising their ores from.—TRUTH: *Liskeard, Aug.* 31.

CROISER VALLEY AND PORT MADOC SLATE COMPANY.—I am a shareholder in this company, and should feel greatly obliged if the secretary would give the shareholders, through the medium of the Journal, some idea of the position in which we stand. Several weeks since it was stated somewhat conspicuously in a contemporary that the directors of the company, accompanied by a few shareholders, were to visit the works during the following week. I presume the directors thought it advisable to keep to themselves the result of their visit, as I am not aware that anything came of it. I see by last week's Journal that (in answer to a previous enquiry) the secretary has kindly offered to give any information privately, but I believe it would be more thankfully received if given as I suggest.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: *Southampton.*

THE CROISER VALLEY AND PORTMADOC SLATE COMPANY.—If "Subscriber," who enquired under date Aug. 20, will write per post to "Quarry Agent," Emsworth, Hants, he may learn what is doing at this sett, from a personal inspection made Aug. 18.

METALLURGY—"J. V. P." (Truro).—Dr. Percy's work is not completed, but each volume is complete in itself as to the metals treated of. The volumes already published include Fuel, Fire-clay, Copper, Zinc, Brass, and Iron and Steel. The metallurgy of the other metals will be given in the third volume. Vols. I. and II. are 1*l.* 11s. 6d. and 2*l.* 2s. respectively. The best treatises on the metallurgy of the metals, not given by Dr. Percy, are in Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, price about 3*l.* 3s. Phillips's "Metallurgy" (12s. 6d.) is a very good work.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

The Board of Trade again furnishes the usual statistical returns with respect to the exports and imports of the United Kingdom, and which are now made up for the month, and the seven months, ending July 31. They continue to show an increasing expansion of the trade and commerce of the country in almost every class of British industry, for although in some particular items in the respective branches there is a falling off, the balance of each gives an excess over last year. The exports of articles the produce and manufacture of Great Britain are declared to be in value 92,441,950*l.* for the seven months, and 14,394,364*l.* for the single month, which compared with the same periods of last year give an increase of 16,778,913*l.* for the first, and 745,524*l.* for the latter; the respective aggregates being 75,663,037*l.*, and 13,648,840*l.* The excess of 1864 over the seven months of 1863 is 22,995,470*l.*

In this grand total of 92,441,950*l.*, the declared value of the exports, mining industry represents 19,016,927*l.*, which is the usual average of about one-fifth of the whole, no small sum, we consider, although there are still to be found such benighted persons that mining in their minds is a delusion and a snare. The total excess over the corresponding months of 1863 is 1,435,158*l.*, after allowing for deductions in copper, brass, and lead, amounting collectively to 488,578*l.* The amount for the seven months of last year was 17,581,769*l.* In iron there is an increase of 918,036*l.*; in hardwares and cutlery, 345,426*l.*; in machinery, 236,415*l.*; in coals and culm, 222,021*l.*; in tin, unwrought and plate, 97,130*l.*; in steel, 82,691*l.*; and in zinc, 22,017*l.*

In the trade in bullion and specie we have still a balance in our favour. The imports for the seven months are declared at 16,371,678*l.*, against 14,781,858*l.* exports, leaving, consequently, 1,589,820*l.* to the good. Of the former, 6,940,959*l.* were from Mexico and South America, against 171,904*l.*; 4,849,055*l.* from the United States, against 185,358*l.*; 1,913,427*l.* from Australia, against 8385*l.*; 807,422*l.* from Belgium, against 205,831*l.*; 409,619*l.* from the Hanse Towns, against 140,628*l.*; 80,548*l.* from British North America, against 76,984*l.*; 56,557*l.* from Portugal, against 1219*l.*; 18378*l.* from Gibraltar, against 2511*l.*; and 67,219*l.* from the West Coast of Africa, against 51,671*l.* British Columbia gave us 12,053*l.*, without any return of the same kind, and Russia 17,674*l.*, on similar terms. On the other hand, we exported to France 5,948,510*l.*, and received 888,911*l.*; to Egypt, 5,171,019*l.*, against 33,535*l.*; to Spain, 1,276,942*l.*, against 13,723*l.*; to Brazil, 988,552*l.*, against 59,493*l.*; to Holland, 210,752*l.*, against 134,876*l.*; to Malta, 110,482*l.*, against 292*l.*; to British South Africa, 111,081*l.*, against 4710*l.*; to Turkey, 144*l.*, against 128*l.*; and to "other countries," 119,885*l.*, against 63,099*l.* The exports consisted of 9,111,893*l.* in gold, and 5,669,965*l.* in silver; and the imports were 10,297,075*l.* in gold, and 6,074,603*l.* in silver.

The number of vessels engaged in the general export trade during the seven months was 26,687, of the collective burden of 6,898,614 tons, of which 3400 vessels were dispatched to British possessions, and 23,287 to foreign countries.

THE LONDON RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Yesterday, several of the principal railway coal merchants in London attended by invitation to inspect the new coal depôt, constructed by the London and Blackwall Railway Company, near the junction of Royal Mint-street with Leman-street, in the City. The depôt has been built by Mr. W. Tite, M.P., the engineer of the railway, on Plimsoll's principle; and as it seems to be a very considerable improvement on any yet constructed, and is besides the model on which some new depôts at King's-cross and elsewhere are shortly to be constructed, a brief description of its principal features will be interesting to such of our readers as are connected in any way with the coal trade. In the first place, then, the whole of each day's delivery of coal from the depôt is taken *directly from the railway trucks, which are standing in the depôt loaded*, thus causing much less detention of the railway wagons than when the day's delivery is taken from the bays, which are afterwards filled up from the railway wagons during the evening and night. Next, the bays are constructed to contain not less than 300 tons each (instead of 40, as at King's-cross), and into these every evening such coal as may remain unsold in the railway wagons is deposited gently, so as to avoid breakage; not, by the necessity for its being first sold next day, to detain the newly-arrived trucks, but to remain in reserve until from some cause or other the supply of that particular kind of coal might be interrupted for a day or so, or the day's supply prove less than the sales of the day required.

The possession of such a reserve has long been urgently required for railway coal, as, being without a particular description of coal even for a single day is often productive of serious inconvenience and loss of business to the owner or merchant; it not only loses him the dealers or, as it is called, "fetched" trade for that day, but diminishes that of the first day or two after the supply is resumed until, indeed, the fact of a further supply becomes advised to the dealers. The greatest advantage, however, of the new plan is that it entirely does away with the great breakage the coal is subject to by the existing mode of unloading it, a breakage so great that whilst it greatly reduces the size of the coal which is delivered to the public, has also this effect—that its subsequent screening takes no less than 7, 8, and, in some cases, 11 per cent. out of it as small coal, which very seldom sells for more than the cost of carriage, and sometimes for even less.

The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The trucks are pushed up to a scotch, and there a nicely-balanced hopper rises from below and encloses the bottom of the truck; this hopper debouches between the front and hind wheels over the rail, and so, without any concussion or smash whatever, gradually conducts the coal to the top of the screen leading to the scales, the angle of descent being just sufficient to impart motion to the coal.

The coal merchant will by this means be enabled to deliver the coal to his customers as large and round as when it leaves the colliery, and himself be saved the loss of having 6 tons in every 100 made into small coal, the small coal produced by the new mode not being more than from 2 to 2½ per cent., instead of from 7 to 9.

A minor feature of the new method is, that the kind of screen is adapted carefully to the kind of coal; the longitudinal iron-bar, while doing very well for Wallsend, and other coals having a conchoidal fracture, being quite unsuited to the laminated, rhomboidal, and rectangular—of the latter kinds many pieces, shaped like dominoes or card-cases, would slip between parallel bars edgewise—for these descriptions screen-plates, having circular holes, are employed, and for others squares, hexagons, and diamonds, the fitness of each being carefully adjusted to the kind of coal.

It is claimed that a saving of labour will be secured also; this is open to great doubt, but it is certainly clear that an enormous saving of breakage is effected, which will be an advantage to the consumer, and a great saving to the merchant.

Much anxiety was expressed that the new depôt at King's-cross should be proceeded with at once, so that in part at least it might be available for the coming winter's traffic. One thing is certain, if the trade can grow and thrive under the incubus of the present method, *a fortiori*, it would grow still faster if relieved from it, and (by more quickly liberating the trucks at this end) would also, to a large extent, provide the rolling stock necessary to its accommodation.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 1.—We have no change of importance to notice in the position of the Coal and other trades here, most of which continue to flourish exceedingly. The long drought has at length been succeeded by copious and most welcome rains, for many parts of the rural and colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland have suffered severely from the want of rain; although, as steam-power is nearly universal, and water-power almost *nil*, little inconvenience has been felt in the carrying on the various works. The large coal district on the Tyne Valley, inundated by the High Main water, still remains in a very unprofitable and discouraging position: as is well known, it has been in that state now for several years, and various schemes have been proposed for its drainage. It is evident that the coal so locked up becomes every year more valuable, as the demand for it on the very spot is constantly on the increase. The subject has again of late occupied the attention of various parties interested in the coal, and also generally in the trade of the Tyne, and although matters are scarcely yet matured, it is confidently believed that a movement will shortly be made in this very important matter. The "limited liability" system, now so generally applied in the working of companies, will, no doubt, ultimately be applied in this case, and there is little doubt that it would become a most profitable investment of capital—that is, the necessary machinery for pumping the water would become highly productive, presuming that the owners of the various collieries should enter into an arrangement binding them to pay a sum equivalent to the value of each colliery opened by the removal of the water. It is considered that three pumping stations would be sufficient to drain the whole of the works, and when this is accomplished five large and most valuable collieries would be opened. It must also be considered that a sufficient number of working shafts are already sunk at all those works, the removal of the water being all that is required to open out an immense quantity of coal of various qualities, from the very best Wallsend to the poorer sorts of manufactory coal. Coal-Cutting Machines continue to attract much attention here, and we have heard of one coalowner in the district who has lately ordered several of these machines, and they are shortly to be introduced by him for the working of the hard coal seams in his collieries. We will give more particulars concerning these machines shortly.

A most important and interesting event occurred this week at the rising and important iron manufacturing town of Jarrow, on the Tyne—the opening of a Mechanics' Institute, &c., which was celebrated with great *eclat* on Monday. The building, which comprises reading-rooms, concert-rooms, coffee-room, baths, &c., is on a most extensive scale, and may well serve as a pattern to other manufacturing towns. Its founders have aimed at providing the means of instruction and advancement in knowledge of the members, and also, what is most important, the means of amusement and recreation. The total cost of the building will be about 2000*l.*, the men of Jarrow having subscribed most liberally towards it, while the tradesmen and ironmasters have also contributed largely. Messrs. Palmer, the largest ironmaster on the Tyne, will, it appears, contribute altogether about 1000*l.*, in order to free the establishment from debt.

We noticed some time ago that the limited liability principle was to be applied to the working of one of the largest ironworks in Gateshead, the concern alluded to being the firm carried on by John Abbott and Co. The change has lately been carried out in a very quiet manner, advertisements not being necessary for the sale of this concern. There was a very keen competition for the shares, which are already at a premium. It is understood that the profits earned during the past five years have averaged 50,000*l.* per annum, and it is confidently expected from 15 to 20 per cent. profits will be realised by the new company. Most of the other limited companies lately launched are doing well. The Consett Company are

making large profits. Other companies, with various objects in view, are talked of—the most important one being the gigantic company, with a capital of 2½ million, who have already concluded a contract for the purchase of the extensive coal and iron works now carried on by Bolckow and Vaughan, at Middlesbro' and other places. As is well known, the situation of these works is unrivalled, as the Cleveland iron ore can be procured and put into these works at a cheaper rate than any other work in the district, or, perhaps, in this country, and the company have also abundant supplies of coal, coke, &c., within a reasonable distance; indeed, they produce most of the materials required at their own works, and of course very large profits have been realised. The prospects of the new company are, therefore, all that could be wished.

"Elfin," the intelligent correspondent of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, says:—

The probability of some of the large Tees-side ironworks being formed into a limited liability company has long been foreseen. For several months it has been the talk in commercial circles that Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan's works would be the first to undergo this transformation. Negociations, it is understood, have been going on for some time past, with the view of getting their large concerns converted into a company, and it appears that the sale has been effected. Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, M'Kenna, and Co., the well-known financial agents of Manchester and London, have completed the purchase. A deposit of 20,000*l.* has been paid, and a further sum of 230,000*l.* has to be paid in January, when the works are to be handed over to the new company. The entire establishment is to be sold, including both the ironworks and coal mines at Middlesbro', Eston, Witton Park, and Auckland. The total sum to be paid for the whole is 1,500,000*l.* The capital of the new company is to be two and a half millions sterling, made up in 25,000 shares, of 100*l.* each. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan are to take 8000*l.* shares, and to pay up 50*l.* per share. They further agree that no dividend shall be paid upon these 8000 shares until an average dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for five years has been paid to all the other shareholders. The directors are to be chiefly Manchester men, and among them will be Mr. J. Cheetham, formerly M.P. for South Lancashire, Mr. B. Whitworth, Mr. Pochin, Mr. Holden, and Mr. George Wood, all well-known business men in Lancashire. Three-fourths of the capital required is already taken, and the promoters entertain no doubt but that they will be able to place the balance with ease and promptitude. Mr. Bolckow has no children, and Mr. Vaughan has only one son. It has been well known for some time that both gentlemen were anxious to be freed from the responsibility necessarily incident to so vast a concern. There are said to be upwards of 9000 persons employed in connection with their different works. What a change in a few years! I can recollect when Mr. Vaughan was manager for Messrs. Losh, Wilson, and Bell, at Walker, and Mr. Bolckow was a clerk in a quay-side office. This was the case not more than twenty years ago. Now, they are the owners of the largest ironworks in the North of England. Fortune has certainly smiled on both of them, in a monetary point of view, at least.

The limited liability companies that have been started in this district have so far been successful. How far they will continue to be so remains to be seen. Much will depend upon their management, and the parties that are at the head of them. If there are men who take a direct personal interest in managing them they may, and probably will, continue to be successful; if not, not. The Consett Tinworks, which were formerly in the possession of Messrs. J. B. Richardson and Co., have made a profit of 120 per cent. upon the first year's work. The company pays Mr. Richardson 5 per cent. on the capital sunk in plant, &c., for the rent of the premises. The working capital of the company is 10,000*l.*, and the profits for the last year amounted to no less than 12,000*l.* The Consett Iron Company have a nominal capital of 300,000*l.*, and the profits for the first half-year are said to have reached no less a sum than 40,000*l.* For the shares of the company formed out of Messrs. J. Abbot and Co.'s works already a premium of 25*l.* is said to have been offered. The Tyne Ship-Building Company (late Messrs. J. Rogerson and Co.) have got a capital business to start with. The company has on the stocks, and is preparing to put down, eleven steamers, large and small. One steamer has been launched since the company came into possession of the works. Mr. James Spence, the "S." of the *Times*, and once the owner of the Bedlington Ironworks, is the chairman of the directors of this company. Mr. Spence is a first-class man of business, and under his direction the new Ship-Building Company will no doubt prosper. The Tyne Steam-Shipping Company, I hear, is doing very well, and likely to do better when the new arrangements the directors are making get into full working order. The Tyne General Ferry Company also prospers.

Altogether, the application of the limited liability principle in this district may be considered so far to be successful. But it may be carried too far. As an illustration of the character of some of the wild schemes that are talked of in this direction, I may mention that there was a project seriously mooted for purchasing all the Northumberland and all the Welsh steam coal collieries, and forming them all into one huge limited liability company!

The old and well-known colliery and ironworks at Wylam are announced to be sold or let. The property belongs, and has done for many years, to the Blackett family. Messrs. Bell Brothers have rented the blast-furnaces for some time, and when their lease is out the entire concern is to be put up for sale. Wylam coals have a first-class reputation, and with a certain class of manufacturers in London and elsewhere they are preferred to any other Tyneside coal. The colliery is an old one, but there is still a great deal of coal left unworked. I have heard a limited liability company talked about for taking the entire concern. There is an abundance of fire-clay in the mine.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SEPT. 1.—The demand for manufactured iron continues steadily to improve, and a good many ironmasters have orders on hand for a month to come, a state of things which has not previously existed for some months past. The market is much firmer, and buyers complain of the excess of orders being delayed. This, however, may be somewhat remedied, as the decreasing temperature enables the puddlers to do more work. Pig-iron is selling more freely. The prevailing rate for good all-mine pigs and hematites is 3*l.* 10s., best brands being 3*l.* 12s. 6d.

The strike of miners in the Dudley district has this week entered on a new phase. It was gradually dwindling away, and bade fair to be over in a few weeks. Those, however, interested in maintaining it took counsel together, formed large processions early in the mornings, with bands, whistles, &c., and perambulated the district, exercising a very intimidating influence, so that many who had gone to work left, and say they dare not continue. In this way, and by the termination of notices given a fortnight ago, the ranks of the men on strike have been swelled greatly, whilst their demonstrations are exercising no small influence on those at work. There are now, probably, not less than four or five thousand men out. The police have been augmented, but so far the acts of violence have been isolated. At the Dudley Petty Sessions, on Monday, one man was sentenced to three months, and another to six weeks imprisonment for threatening and ill-treating men who were going to work. In a published list of subscriptions in aid of those on strike, the names of men who have refused to subscribe are given, evidently with a view to their becoming "marked."

On Saturday a crowd of the men met Mr. F. Smith, the Earl of Dudley's chief agent, driving in his carriage, and asked him to speak to them respecting the strike, and he did so at some length. The great point of Mr. Smith's address consisted of a refutation of the leading argument adduced by the colliers, which is that the wages before the reduction were only the same as were paid when coal was cheaper than at present, and they referred to the year 1848 in proof, stating that in that year wages were 5s. per day, and thick coal as low as 8s. per ton, whilst that quality of coal is now 11s. Mr. Smith, however, reminded them that whilst at the commencement of 1848 wages were 5s. per day, at the end of the year they fell to 3s. 6d., and that when 5s. was paid for wages coal was 10s., but that it fell to 8s., when wages were at the lowest point in the course of that year. He added that from the fact that the mines had been so extensively worked in the first instance, leaving only ribs and pillars for the present workings, the cost was greatly increased in proportion to the yield, whilst the greater proportion of small coal diminished the actual value of the whole quantity raised, even though the prices were as high, or higher. The men gave three cheers for Mr. Smith, but as yet have not acted on the sensible observations he made. The result of the strike is that vast quantities of coal are coming from other districts, and the demand is so active at the thin coal mines of South Staffordshire that several of the ironmasters are raising their prices 1s. per ton. The men on strike are only receiving very small amounts weekly, and as the area extends the claimants are increased, whilst the contributors diminish. Under these circumstances, nothing but a decided advance in the price of iron is likely to restore wages to the old figures.

An important decision was given in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, in the case of E. Barker and Son, metal dealers. At the time of their failure they had contracted for, but not received, large quantities of copper, iron, &c., at prices far above those now current, and the question was whether the estate was liable to the sellers for the depreciation in value. Messrs. H. and J. Walduck claimed, as creditors, for nearly 10,000*l.*, on account of iron they had bought on the Glasgow market for the bankrupts, and for which they responsible, and which, as the assignees refused to take it, was re-sold at a loss of 9476*l.* The registrar, Mr. Hill, said the claim for Messrs. Walduck's debt being recognised rested on the 178th section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1849, which provides that if any bankrupt has contracted before the filing of his petition for adjudication a liability to pay money on a contingency which has not happened, and the demand in respect whereof has not been ascertained before the filing of the petition, when the demand has been ascertained he shall be admitted to prove for such demand; but it had been held by the superior courts that under this section no proof could be made except for an ascertained sum, not for unliquidated damages, and also that the liability to be proved must depend on a single contingency only, and not on a plurality or series of contingencies. He held that the present claim fulfilled these conditions, as immediately on each purchase the claimants became liable to pay to the seller the whole amount of the purchase-money thereof, which was an ascertained sum, and depending on the single contingency that the bankrupts did not pay the sellers that amount. He, therefore, admitted the proof of the debt. The solicitor to the assignees said his Honour's decision would be appealed against.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

SEPT. 1.—The Coal Trade appears to be in a state of far greater activity than has been experienced for a very considerable period. The demand for the London market is exceedingly active, and a very satisfactory amount of business is doing in connection with the local trade. The enquiry for all descriptions of manufactured iron is all that could be desired, and from present appearances there is no probability of the demand diminishing. The Low Moor Works, at Bowling, and the other districts belonging to the same company, having been formed into a joint-stock concern, nearly the whole of the share capital, 2,500,000*l.*, has been subscribed, and the principal men in the company are the same gentlemen who have the management of the Staveley Coal and Iron Works, the Atlas Armour-Plate Works, and other large concerns in the iron and coal trades. In these counties the joint-stock system appears to be entirely superseding individual enterprise.

The "lock-out" at Bowling has terminated in a manner which may fairly be regarded as a triumph of the masters. The full complement of men required has been obtained, and already 20 puddling furnaces are in full work night and day, whilst the necessary number of hands for the remaining four have been secured in Belgium, and these will enter upon their engagements in the course of a few days. As soon as the facility with which hands were obtained became known to the men, many applications were made by those locked out, who expressed their willingness to sign the declaration. As the whole of the places for which men were required had, however, been filled up, they did not succeed in obtaining employment. At Low Moor the masters have not been quite so successful in procuring men; they have, nevertheless, a dozen puddling furnaces in full work; and, as the unoccupied places are being gradually filled up, they have no fear that they will soon resume their usual activity, without the aid of Unionists.

A case of some importance to both colliery proprietors and colliers was heard before the Barnsley magistrates, yesterday, inasmuch as it proves that a collier cannot infringe upon colliery rules with impunity, although there may be some slight want of form in bringing him to justice. The defendants were Jabez Jackson and Thomas Steele. The defence was that the information was informal, being laid by the colliery manager instead of by Earl Fitzwilliam's steward, and that the rules themselves did not demand a month's notice, though there might have been a verbal agreement to that effect. The decision was given against the colliers. A colliery accident, happily not attended with loss of life, occurred on Tuesday morning at High Park Colliery, near Eastwood, Notts. The fire-damp, which had just been discovered in the pit, became ignited, and although every exertion was made to rescue the men several were severely burned.—The coroner's jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death" in the case of the youth Thomas Jones, who was killed by the kick of a pony in the Butterley Company's coal pit at Ripley.

The Cleveland district still continues to attract the attention of both speculators and capitalists, and although it is admitted that for the moment the increased production is fully compensated for by the continually rising demand, it is generally considered that Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan have shown much wisdom and foresight by concluding the sale of their works, if they can realise the 1,500,000*l.* clear, to reimburse them for their outlay, and the discoveries which have been made under their auspices. There are at present 89 blast-furnaces in working order in the district; and, assuming that the increase in the number continues at the rate it has recently, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that by the end of 1865 there will be at least 200 furnaces in blast—there being just now what may almost be termed a Cleveland ironworking mania—if the usual reaction do not follow, so much the better. Eight additional blast-furnaces have been got into working order within the past two months, and nearly thirty more are in process of erection. As scarcely one-half of the pig-iron which is now produced in Cleveland is converted into merchant iron in the district, it is difficult to conceive what it is that justifies this rapid increase in the number of furnaces. Even at present the Cleveland prices are much lower than those of Glasgow, and certainly the doubling of the number of furnaces in blast is not the method usually resorted to for sustaining them. It is true a large trade is usually done with the Continent, but at present the export trade is very languid, and it is only on the probability of the reduction of the French duty on pig-iron in October increasing the demand in France that the manufacturers build their hopes. It is mentioned that the buying-up process has been carried on to such an extent that even the makes of furnaces not yet in blast have been bespoken to the end of 1865, but it should be considered that the establishment of the new Exchange has afforded additional facilities for forcing up prices, and that when there is a ready means of speculating the *bona fide* character of quotations (that is, the correspondence of quotations with the prices justified by the real demand) is not so readily ascertained.

Your correspondent, Mr. Ennor, will, no doubt, be interested to learn that as J. Elliott, a miner at the Ravenhead Collieries, St. Helen's, was following his usual employment getting Cannel, he struck off from a large mass a remarkable fine piece about 9 in. square. He states that he turned round to make a remark about the piece of coal to a comrade who was working near him, and at the same time struck the lump with his pick, when, to his surprise, it entered freely into the coal as if it were hollow. Thinking this very strange, he states that he took the Cannel with him when he ascended out of the pit, and on examining it he found firmly embedded in a hole just large enough for it to move in, but not sufficiently large to turn round, a live toad, which seemed quite lively and healthy. The hole, which is about 4 in. deep, is exceedingly narrow at the month, so much so that it would be impossible to get the toad out. Crowds of people have flocked round Elliott's house to see this strange sight, and a gentleman of St. Helen's has offered him ten guineas for it.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 1.—It is satisfactory to report that the dulness which characterised the Iron Trade a few week ago is being gradually replaced by more activity, so far as demand is concerned. The market shows a decided change in favour of sellers, and, as stated last week, some of the first-class makers are able to command a slight rise in price. For tin-plates there is also a better enquiry, consequent in a great measure on the decrease in the make through the scarcity of water. The heavy rain which has fallen at intervals since Monday night will enable all the works that were obliged to stop from want of water to commence operations again, and hundreds of hands will thus be able to resume their daily avocations. In both the house and steam Coal Trades there is a large business doing, and quotations are well maintained. The negociations for the purchase of the Nant-y-glo and Beaufort Works have not yet been brought to a termination, but there is no doubt entertained that both establishments will shortly pass from the hands of Messrs. J. and C. Bailey. Reports have been circulated that the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company are anxious to purchase Nant-y-Glo, but there appears to be no foundation for this rumour. Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., who has always had the credit of not being mixed up in any way with the truck system, seems, after all, to have a sort of indirect interest in a shop. At the last Tredegar County Court, Mr. Williams, the late proprietor of the Beaufort shop, brought an action against two workmen for the recovery of sums of money for goods supplied. It appeared from the evidence that the proprietor of the shop acted as cashier to Mr. Bailey, and in many instances a few shillings per month were deducted from the wages of the men to pay the shop account; 300*l.* per annum was paid to Mr. Bailey as the "rent" for the shop. The defendants had agreed that a certain sum per month should be deducted from their wages, but Mr. Simons, who appeared for them, contended that this brought the cases within the Truck Act, and that the "deductions" made were illegal. He, therefore, held that the plaintiff was out of Court, the debts having been contracted more than six years ago. Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., and Mr. Phillip Williams, had been summoned to attend and give evidence, but they were unable to be present, and the cases were in consequence adjourned for a month, in order to secure the attendance of these gentlemen.

The half-yearly meetings of the local railway companies are being held one after the other, and in nearly every instance there is an increase of dividends. On Thursday the ordinary meeting of the Pembroke and Tenby Railway was held, Mr. W. Owen in the chair. The Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company half-yearly meeting was held on Tuesday, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared on the preference shares, and at the rate of ¾ per cent. on the ordinary capital. The whole undertaking will shortly be in the hands of the Taff Vale, at a rental of 4½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary capital. The Swansea Vale meeting was held on Tuesday, when a satisfactory report was presented and adopted. On Wednesday the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny meeting was held, when a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income tax, was declared for the half-year.

Referring to the Aberaman Ironworks, a correspondent of the *Times* says—"In the advertisement headed "Aberaman Ironworks" is a blunder so extraordinary that it might be regarded as a slip of the pen if it had not been constantly repeated. Thus, it is announced that "the ironstone is the blackband, a carbonaceous ore, which is comparatively rare, and yields from 60 to 70 per cent. of iron, and also the ordinary argillaceous ironstone." Now, blackband is impure carbonate of protoxide of iron, and the absolute pure carbonate contains only 48·2 per cent. of iron. The richest ore in the world is the magnetic oxide, and that, even if chemically pure—a state in which it never occurs in nature—would only contain 72·4 per cent. of iron. The blunder in question could not escape detection by persons acquainted with the smelting of iron, though it might mislead the general public."

MINING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE AND PEMBROKESHIRE.—The letters which have appeared from time to time in the *Mining Journal*, in reference to the mining setts of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, have attracted a great deal of attention in the distrtct, and there is no doubt entertained by old miners in the locality that there is a vast field for mining enterprise in the two counties. Want of railway communication is the great drawback at present, but this will not continue long, as capitalists are beginning to see that South Wales, and more especially the westernmost counties, are destined to meet with a prosperous future, once the unequalled natural advantages of Milford are turned into practical account. It must be admitted that the landowners, as a body, do not give that encouragement to mining adventure which it is unquestionably their interest to do; time, however, will, no doubt, remove this difficulty, and convince the proprietors of the soil that they are pursuing a wrong policy. The following letter has appeared in the *Pembrokeshire Telegragh*, in reference to the strata of the Presely range of mountains, which divide Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire:—"Having noticed in last week's *Telegraph* a copy of a letter, addressed to the *Mining Journal*, on 'Mining in Pembrokeshire,' stating that the Preselly range of mountains are auriferous, and the neighbourhood of Newport pregnant with metallic ore, it affords me great pleasure in making known to you, and those interested in geology, that no doubt any longer exists upon that point. A short time ago the labourers at Trewern, near this town, in digging a wheel-pit for some machinery connected with the farm, threw up a quantity of soft gravelly soil (a portion of which I enclose for your inspection), full of small yellow granulations, which, on being shown to an old Australian miner, was pronounced to be mica, the precursor of the coveted ore. After several days' digging the water prevented further operations until proper machinery be obtained."

SWANSEA.—Trade during the past week has been unusually brisk, as the large number of imports will show. Mr. Barnes, engineer, I am told, is making active preparation for the commencement of the new line from Swansea to the Mumbles Head, at which latter point a jetty is to be constructed, so that all descriptions of vessels can load and unload at any hour in the day. This will be a great acquisition, and is regarded by the Harbour Trust with anything but an unprejudiced eye. The Derwent Valley line is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is rumoured that it will be opened by Jan. 1.: I fear, however, that this rumour is not correct. The leasing of land near the half-tide basin by Mr. Dickson, the well-known contractor, is significant of progress, and two more coal-drops will soon be erected on the site, to the benefit of the port. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of large works on the Burrows, for the celebrated firm of Ford and Shackleford, for the construction of railway carriages, &c. The works will cover nine acres of land, and will give employment to some 400 or 500 hands. The new works for the manufacture of zinc white have been opened during the past fortnight, near where Messrs. Ford and Shackleford's works are to be. The works are conducted by a company (limited), under the supervision of M. Bozneay, the patentee and manager. A large business is likely to be be done. Mr. Munro is the builder, and, I believe, one of the principals in the concern. The prospectus is issued of the Neath Hotel Company (limited), but I have not yet had an opportunity of looking over a copy. The probabilities of success are considerable, as hotel accommodation in South Wales is proverbially deficient. The Swansea Hotel Company is quiet for the present, pending negociations as to the purchase of some old properly erected on the site required. This once settled, the object for which the company was formed will be carried out without delay.

The following are the imports of minerals during the past week:—Fortuna, from Seville, 50 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Theophilus Felix, from Cagliari, 156 tons of lead ore, for Richardson and Co.; William Edwards, from Aveiro, 120 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Wasp, from Cagliari, 250 tons of lead ore, for Richardson and Co.; Wild Wave, from Coquimbo, 314 tons of bar copper, and 380 tons of copper ore, for C. Lambert; Favourite, from Santander, 85 tons of copper ore, for Elford and Co.; Nazzarino, from Adra, 150 tons of zinc ore, for Munroe and Co.; Pedro Ferrar, from Cuba, 631 tons of copper ore, for the Cobrero Copper Company; Claudine, from Caldera, 409 tons of copper ore and 268 tons of silver ore, for Bush and Son; Eliza, from Kragerce, 8 tons of copper ore and 200 tons of nickel ore, for Vivian and Sons.

FIRE AND BURGLARY DETECTOR.—Messrs. Watson and Horwood are at present manufacturing a very neat alarum for giving notice of burglary or fire; the alarum consists of a small which is struck by the action of an electro-magnet. The electricity is supplied by a Smee's battery of suitable power, and the wires are so laid that contact may be made or broken by the opening or shutting of the door or window it is desired to protect. It is considered that the apparatus would be applicable as a signal bell for collieries.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The industry of the district coming under the notice of the Namur Chamber of Commerce being principally associated with the production of raw materials, has reflected less than other industries the perturbation which characterised the season of 1863. Nevertheless, in the Namur district, as elsewhere, the obstruction of certain outlets has impeded the disposal of various products. This state of affairs has led industrials to apply themselves vigorously to the development of other markets. After having made some observations full of interest on the position of the workmen of the province, the report furnishes detailed information with respect to its coal mining industry and metallurgy. The production of the various collieries increased to the extent of upwards of 9000 tons in 1863, as compared with 1862, and the price—the average price, we presume—declined last year from 5s. 7d. to 5s. 4d per ton. This diminution is the result of the necessity in which the coal mining industry of the province of Namur finds itself of sustaining competition against the coal of the Hainsut on transport conditions, which, as the report observes, become more and more unequal. The Namur Chamber, in referring to subject, makes allusion to the enlargement of the sluices of the Charleroi Canal. But while recalling these inequalities of conditions, the Chamber recognises the fact that the importation into France of the coal and coke of the district increased last year 91,000 tons. A table annexed to the report gives the total production of coal in the provinces since 1836, from which it appears that in that year the extraction amounted to about 80,000 tons, while in 1863 the extraction had risen to 255,667 tons. Coal mining industry has, then, more than tripled in production and importance in the course of the last 27 years. The table with reference to the production of coal is followed by others referring to the production of mines of lead, zinc, pyrites, manganese, iron, iron minerals, and oilgiste and that of iron to 134,631 tons for the mines conceded; for the free mines of iron minerals the production was 509,633 tons, after washing; for oilgiste minerals it was 299,844 tons. The exportation into France of these different products amounted to 179,975 tons, and the total exportation represents an aggregate of 202,891 tons. All these results are much superior to those of 1862 and preceding years. The working of the quarries of the province was also carried on most prosperously last year. The number of blast-furnaces has diminished in the province, but there is a decided revival as regards those which are maintained. Forging operations conducted with charcoal find themselves, on the contrary, in a precarious state. The number of steam-engines in operation in the province increased last year; at the end of July, 1864, the total number was 355, of a collective force of 8626 horse-power. The workshops in which agricultural machinery is produced are in full activity. Cutlery, again, relies with increasing confidence on the effects of the Franco-Belgian Treaty of Commerce. The Chamber concludes its report in the following terms:—"The products of our district have nothing to fear from foreign competition as soon as international arrangements stipulate for reciprocity. Almost all our industries will then be able to sustain with success the struggle in the different markets, as soon as some of them are relieved from all shackles at home, and others are relieved from dues at the frontier, still maintained during a period of transition. Our industrials, enlightened on the true nature of their interests, far from fearing the *régime* of commercial liberty, solicit, on the contrary, its fruitful application. Since the treaty with France of March 1, 1861, has made us enter on this fruitful path, the realisation of notable progress may be remarked in our district, processes of fabrication having improved, while productive forces have acquired more power." These are brave words.

The reports made with regard to the Belgian iron market present little change, the causes which give a character and tone to business remaining the same. Great firmness prevails, in fact, in quotations, while there is a good activity in all the works, a continuation and increase of relations abroad, and, finally, a probable maintenance of the situation during the approaching season. A continued animation prevails particularly in the market for rails and plates. These two products of local metallurgy are abundantly demanded at very good prices. At the last adjudication for rails on account of the Dutch Indian Railway Company, there were nine tenders sent in, and the lowest terms for five lots, of 1000 tons each, were offered by the house of Dorlodot and the Sambre Company at Maubeuge. The price for these two establishments was 94*24l.* per lot. The conclusion is also announced of two other affairs treated by the house of Dorlodot; the first for 5000 tons, to be delivered for England, through the medium of an English house, and the second of 3600 tons, for Belgium. It is expected that cast-iron will be in demand this winter, as a good number of works which manufactured castings previously will not be able to undertake orders, in consequence of engagements contracted in rails and other articles. It is announced from Liége that the construction establishments are regaining their activity; those particularly which occupy themselves specially with the manufacture of steam-engines are doing a good business. A meeting of the shareholders in the Belgian General Railway Plant Company has just been held, and attracted a good deal of attention, in consequence of the reports of fusion or transformation circulated for some time past. From the explanations given by the council of administration, it appeared that negociations have been pending between the company and MM. Dumon and Morel, in order to unite in a new company the original undertaking and the Tubise Company. At present no contract has been concluded, but the bases have been established which will serve for the definitive preparations of conventions. The General Railway Plant Company is to transfer to the new company all its premises, engines, tools, &c., at the establishments of Molenbeek St. Jean, Clichy, and Maubeuge, and to receive in payment 15,576 fully paid up shares in the new company. The liquidation of all the enterprises which are at present in course of execution—including some great works at Antwerp—will be proceeded with by the General Railway Plant Company; after an adjustment of the accounts, the nett product of the liquidation will be paid to the new company, against 6000 shares liberated to the extent of 10*l.* each. The new company will be constituted with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, with power to carry the capital to 2,000,000*l.*; it will also be empowered to issue obligations to the extent of three-fourths the capital paid up. The share of the Tubise Company in the new organisation is fixed at 120,000*l.*, represented by 12,000 shares, paid up to the extent of 10*l.* each. The meeting of the General Railway Plant Company gave—with three dissentients—full powers to the council to pursue the negociations for the definitive development of the new undertaking; at present, those negociations have only reached a provisional stage. The Société de Vezin-Aulnoye has just declared a dividend of 11*l.* per share in respect to the exercise of 1863-4. The company conducting the Faulnée Colliery, at Courcelles, commenced the payment on Thursday (Sept. 1) of a dividend of 14s. per share, in respect to the first half of the exercise 1864. The Paradis, Avroy, and Boverie Colliery Company is paying a dividend of 10s. 9d. per share as the distribution for the first half of 1864. The situation of Belgian coal mining industry is still described as sluggish. The reduction of transport tariffs on the State railways accomplished some months since, and adopted, besides, by several companies, has involved facilities in regard to prices, from which the great centres have especially profited. Thus, a notice published at Brussels intimates that coal of first quality may be secured at 3*l.* 17s. 6d. per truck of 5 tons, delivered at the residence of the purchaser.

It is time now to turn to France. At St. Dizier charcoal-made refining pig firmly maintains its price of 47. 12s. to 47. 14s. per ton. Some producers have refused offers of 47. 12s. per ton, and we cannot be surprised at this, having regard to the scarcity of the article. Iron is also in good demand. The continued drought has told severely on the local water courses; the fabrication of iron suffers naturally from this state of things, and it is excessively restricted wherever water is the only motive-power. Iron wire has been in good demand, and the enquiry for casting pig is also a little more satisfactory. On the whole, there may be said to have been some improvement in the business, but there is no change in prices, which are maintained by continuation, as follows:—Refining pig, 4*l.* 12s. to 4*l.* 14s. per ton; merchants' iron, from charcoal-made pig, first-class, in warehouse at the works, 8*l.* 16s. to 9*l.* per ton, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per ton per class; first-class sheets, 9*l.* 12s. to 10*l.*, with a scale of 12s. to 16s. per ton per class; first-class special irons, 8*l.* 16s. to 9*l.*, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per ton per class; ordinary axles, 10*l.* 16s. to 11*l.* per ton, &c. We read in the *Presse*:—"The construction of engines and machinery has acquired much activity. Some important orders are mentioned of locomotives for various French, Swiss, and Spanish lines of railway. Algeria also requires locomotives, rails, &c. Turkey wants a complete set of paper-making machinery and its motor; Syria, balance-beam engines and air-pumps; Switzerland, portable agricultural engines and machinery; Bavaria, four horizontal engines of 50-horse power; Holland, refining apparatus; Guadeloupe, three sugar-cane mills, with horizontal engines of 10-horse power; Guiana, a distilling apparatus, two sugar-cane mills, and a vertical engine of 15-horse power; Mexico, some presses to be used in connection with the production of money, 20 mixed locomotives, some horizontal engines of 90-horse power, some signal apparatus, and other railway plant, &c. There is being constructed besides, at Paris, for the navigation of the Rhone, an engine of 100-horse power, some engines and distilling apparatus for several towns in the North, some hydraulic presses and engines of 20-horse power for paper makers, six vertical engines of 20-horse power for the Parisian Gas Company, some portable engines, and a number of small fixed motors for the fabrication of *articles de Paris*, some agricultural engines and patent granaries," &c.

The Paris copper market has been quiet, and prices are feeble. At Havre, disposable Chilian, in bars, remains at 88*l.* per ton; about 60 tons have been dealt in on these terms. The stock being much reduced at Hamburg, the article maintains its value well at that centre; at the same time, the demand refers principally to copper of fine quality, ordinary descriptions being comparatively neglected. At Berlin, holders maintain prices firmly; English copper especially is held at advancing rates. Previously indicated rates are maintained at Cologne; indeed, that market, as well as the other German "places," has somewhat hardened of late. Drontheim has been quoted at 63 fls., and United States at 62 fls. to 63 fls., according to quality. The official gazette of Spain publishes the conditions under which the copper obtained at the Rio Tinto State Mines is to be sold by public adjudication during the exercise 1864–5. The adjudication will take place Sept. 18, and offers will be received simultaneously at Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, and Seville, for the sale of 15,000 arrobas. There is no improvement to note in tin, the prices of which continue to decline. At Rotterdam 1000 blocks of Banca have been dealt in at 61¼ fls., 1500 blocks at 61 fls.; at this latter price many sellers presented themselves. Advices from Paris mention no important change; the market is inactive, and prices have been feeble, Banca having made 109*l.* 8s.; Detroit, 108*l.*; and English, 107*l.* per ton. On the various German markets transactions have been confined within narrow limits, and are reduced almost generally to the most strict requirements of consumption; prices may be considered as nominal. The market for lead has been quiet at Paris, rough French making 21*l.* 8s.; Spanish, 22*l.* 12s.; and rolled, 23*l.* 10s. per ton. At Rotterdam the demand has been very limited. At Cologne soft lead is more feeble, but runs off tolerably freely at moderate prices. The Berlin market maintains itself in a good position; some small lots of lead from the district obtain the full rates which some holders require for better qualities. On the other hand, the Hamburg market has become more quiet; German lead gives rise to few transactions, and may be obtained at a slight fall. After a prolonged calm, new orders for zinc have arrived on the Hamburg market, and have provoked a sensibly upward movement. The Breslau market has hardened, and at Paris prices have been rising, rough Silesian having made 25*l.* 8s., and rolled, 28*l.* per ton.

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—The rapid growth which has marked the history of the iron trade in this district still continues to be its characteristic, and almost weekly new speculators are embarking their capital largely in undertakings connected with iron manufacture, and it is satisfactory to note that the increased supply thus occasioned is met by an increased demand. At the present time there are in this district 89 blast-furnaces in working order, being an increase of eight since the commencement of July. In addition to these, 27 are in course of erection, many of which are in a forward state, and will be completed at an early date. The produce of 45 of the furnaces in blast is consumed by the rolling-mills and furnaces in the district, and the remainder

is available for export and inland delivery. A large trade is now done with the Continent, and though the export trade is at present languid, yet when the reduction in the French duty on pig-iron takes place in October, it is thought the outflow in that direction will be more considerable than it has yet been.—*Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury.*

IMPROVEMENT IN PUMPS.

Although a considerable period has elapsed since the invention under consideration was first brought before the notice of the readers of the *Mining Journal*, and comparatively little has hitherto been done towards securing its adoption, the utility and economy of the pump is recognised as completely as ever, and there is the gratifying fact in its favour that in every case in which it has been applied it has proved highly successful. As a very efficient pump, constructed according to Mr. Bastier's patent, is at present in full work in the neighbourhood of London, it may not be out of place again to describe its mechanism, the time which has elapsed—nearly seven years—since the first pump was put to work being sufficient to efface all recollection of it even from the memory of those who fully appreciated its merits at the time of its introduction. The inventor has had two very serious difficulties to contend with; in the first place, the objections entertained with regard to the old-fashioned chain pump led many to decline the thought of applying a machine with even a similar name; and, secondly, the inventor's inability to use our language prevented him from vindicating the claims of his invention. These difficulties have now been, to a great extent, overcome, and it is only reasonable to anticipate that the remaining half of the term of Mr. Bastier's patent will more than compensate him for the obstacles and delays encountered during the first.

The improvement which Mr. Bastier has introduced may be summarised in a very few words—he converts the floats into a series of tight fitting pistons during their passage through a certain portion of the tube, which is slightly contracted for the purpose. According to the depth of the water, the pump acts by pressure or by suction, so that upon its being put to work the water invariably flows freely as soon as any single disc has traversed the distance from the surface of the water to the top of the pump. It acts as a force-pump when the level of the water to be pumped exceeds 40 in., for then as, by the well-known law of hydrostatics, the water will rise in the interior of the tube to the same level as on the exterior, the disc entering the tube will force the water already in the tube before it. But should the water in which the pump-tube is immersed be less than a yard in depth, the suction principle comes into play; in this case the disc entering the tube after moving upward about 4 in. (for we should say that the bottom of the tube is trumpet-shaped, to facilitate the flow of the water), reaches the contracted portion of the tube, and draws the water after it ready to be forced onward by the following disc. It will be seen that in this compressed space the discs becoming packed by the slight compression of the India-rubber, play the part of a piston, the suction and forcing going on as long as motion is given to the pulley over which the endless chain passes, such pulley being fixed on an axle made to rotate either by a driving-band and steam-power, or by any other motor. Now, assuming that water is to be pumped from 300 yards, the tube would be provided with (say) three contracted portions, and as the discs traversing each of these contracted portions are at the same time acting as forcing-pistons to the water above them, and as suction-pistons to that below them, it is obvious that the power required to raise the column is reduced to the minimum. It will be readily understood that the entire pump, from the bottom of the mine to the outlet at surface, is always full of water; but this is not all—so perfect is the action, that the charge of water is not exhausted for more than an hour after the pump has been stopped. The consequence of the arrangement is, that the power of the pump may be increased to almost any extent, since the greater the speed of the pulley the greater is the number of discs which pass through the tube, and the greater the quantity of water raised.

The pump which is now continually at work at Messrs. Berger's, at Bromley-by-Bow, has a tube 4½ inches in diameter, and pumps water from the depth of 177 yards. The power applied to keep the pump in motion is that of 4½ horses, and it has been found, by careful measurement, that the average quantity of water raised is 195 gallons per minute, whilst as a proof of the non-liability of the pump to choke, it may be stated that pieces of wood, &c., 2½ inches square, and some inches in length, have been brought up with the water without in any way interfering with the action of the pump. The pulley over which the chain passes is never made less than a metre (39 inches) in diameter, and is made of cast-iron, and of a strength equal to double the weight it is required to support. The periphery of this pulley is so constructed that the grip is perfect, and slipping is rendered impossible. Cages are, as we have already stated, formed at intervals around the periphery, to receive the discs and protect them against injury from contact with the pulley. In the grooves which form the remaining portion of the periphery of the pulley, arrangements are made for supporting each link of the chain, consequently the *maximum* power is utilised; on each side of the groove there are projections between which the links on edge are received, the extremities of these projections serving to support the links lying on the flat; but to make surety doubly sure, Mr. Bastier provides a second *point d'appui*, in the shape of a pin placed in the centre of the groove, and which takes into the centre space of the link which lies on its flat. By this means friction and slipping are at once avoided, no matter what may be the speed at which the pulley is revolving, whilst the pull on the chain ensures each link falling in its proper position in the groove. On a pulley of a metre diameter there are fourteen links always in effective use, so that it will readily be seen that the power is immense. The links being each made of the best iron, and carefully tested up to thrice the weight it is to support, and the diameter, length, and thickness of all being similar, the best results are ensured. Comparing the first cost of the pump with that of those in ordinary use, it is found that the expense of manufacturing it and setting it to work is 50 per cent. less than that of common pumps when the depth is 50 fms., and 75 per cent. when the water has to be pumped from great depths. There is, moreover, increased safety secured to the miners, since if a tube somewhat larger than that likely to be required is applied, a trifling increase in the speed of the engine will suffice to throw up double the quantity of water. The inventor guarantees that the pump shall give from 90 to 92 per cent. of the effective force, and judging from the results which are actually obtained in practice, he appears to be fully justified in doing so; this great efficiency arises, probably, from the fact that the descending portion of the chain precisely balances the rising portion, so that it is to the lifting of the water alone that the power is applied. We trust, ere long, to have to report that the pump is in general use.

NEW SHAKING-TABLE.—Mr. Charles A. Stetefeldt, of New York City has secured a patent for a new invention for separating ores, which consists of a shaking-table, provided with two or more rotating beds arranged one above the other, in such a manner that by their action the pulverised ore, running down over them, is separated automatically by the action of the machine, according to the different specific gravities of the constituents, and that the separation can be continued to any desired degree simply by increasing the number of rotating beds.

IDAHO QUARTZ CRUSHER.—The quartz crusher to which this title has been given, invented by Mr. A. Hitchcock, of New York, is a modification of the ordinary Chilian mill and Cochrane's Crusher, described in the *Mining Journal* about 10 years since. Mr. Hitchcock's mill has three wheels on axles, at angles of 120°, which are actuated by rotation of a weighted hopper, pressing upon their peripheries, and which contains the quartz to be crushed. The hopper may be rotated by horse-power or otherwise.

THE NEW METAL.—Magnesium was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy in 1807, but remained little else than a chemical curiosity until 1862-63, when Mr. Edward Sonstadt patented a series of processes, whereby it may be produced in any quantity. Magnesium is a metal white as silver, and very light; its specific gravity being 1·74, or about one-fifth the weight of copper. In the form of wire it may now be purchased at 3d. per foot at all the principal metallurgists, opticians, and photographic material dealers. If the end of a piece of wire be held in the flame of gas or a candle, it at once takes fire, and burns gently with a dazzling white light, by which a photograph may be taken with a perfection equal to sunshine. The wire supplies an excellent specimen of the metal, and burning a few inches is a brilliant and interesting experiment.

MOTIVE POWER.—The object of the invention of Mr. James Price, of Circus-street, Marylebone, appears to be to convert a rotary into a reciprocating motion, as for pumping, by providing teeth on the pump rods, and corresponding teeth on portions of the peripheries of spur wheels, suitably arranged.

THE MOTIVE POWER ENGINE—STEAM SUPERSEDED.—We have examined, during the past week, an engine, stated to be of 5-horse power, constructed under the patent of Mr. Maillard, and which, it is said, will work at 80 per cent. less cost, and occupy 50 per cent. less space than a steam-engine. The space occupied is about 10 feet, by 4 feet and 8 feet high, and it is anticipated that (when the machine is in motion) 5-horse power will be developed, although the steam supplied is only that which would, under ordinary circumstances, be required for a 1-horse engine. It is supposed that the increased power is obtained from levers connected with the plungers, which, in their descent, compress the air that is to give motion to the working piston, and the patentee anticipates that inasmuch as he has two plungers, the one will be raised whilst the other descends. Although we are ourselves utterly unable to see anything in the machine that would lead to the hope of obtaining more power than that resulting from the steam consumed, were it employed in an ordinary engine, we trust that Mr. Maillard will be enabled practically to demonstrate the advantage of his invention for a machine which can be worked at one-fifth the cost at present incurred, and occupy but one-half the space would be, without doubt, a desideratum. As Mr. Maillard proposes (in his perfected machine) to compress the air which is to develope the power by the power developed, the problem of obtaining perpetual motion will of course be solved—when the perfected machine is got to work continuously.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—

E. B. WILSON, London.—Improvements in furnaces. July 29.

F. E. B. BEAUMONT, Dover.—Improvements in machinery for driving drifts or galleries through stone or rock. July 31.

T. J. HUGHES, London.—An improved composition to be used for coating surfaces, and insulating metal from metal. June 16.

C. DENIS, France.—Improvements in heating or coking stoves. June 25.

J. LIVESEY, London.—Improvements in the permanent way of railways and carriages for the same. July 28.

T. NEWBY, Suffolk.—Improvements in self-closing doors and gates. Aug. 2.

W. WOODIFIELD, Cambridge-terrace, London.—Improvements in apparatus for communicating between passengers and guards and engine-drivers on railway trains. Aug. 2.

F. J. BRAMWELL, London.—Improvements in the manufacture of nuts for screw bolts, and in such like articles. Aug. 4. [Aug. 5.

J. FARRELL, Dublin.—Improvements in railway carriages, and in breaks for the same.

C. W. LANCASTER, London.—Improvements in projectiles. Aug. 6.

M. PAYNE, Northampton.—An improved construction of traction-engine. Aug. 9.

R. CORDNER, Stanhope.—An improved railway sleeper. Aug. 13.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—

F. C. P. HOFFMANN, London.—Improvements in machines for crushing hard substances, for washing ores and minerals, and for separating earth and earthy matter from solid substances. February 16.

H. A. JOWETT, Sawley.—Improvements in securing or fixing rails for the construction of the permanent way of railways. February 17.

J. TRAVIS, Lancaster.—An improved method of preventing and curing corrosion and preserving the metal in steam boilers, steam regenerators, and fuel economisers. Feb. 18.

J. RANSOME, Ipswich.—Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone. Feb. 27.

F. BUSH, Boston, America.—Improvements in rail cutting machines and mechanism for grinding the moveable cutters and dies used therein. April 26.

W. ROWAN, Belfast.—Improvements in steam-engines. Feb. 23.

A. WALL, London.—An improved combination, or improved combinations, of combustible materials to be used as fuel. Feb. 24.

H. BARWELL, London.—An improved steam generator, specially adapted for horticultural purposes, but also useful for other purposes. Feb. 29.

H. COCHRANE, York.—Improvements in moulds for casting metal. March 5. [21.

E. BORROWS, Lancashire.—Improvements in pumps for lifting or moving liquids. Mar.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—

Communicating in railway trains, 8d.; slide valves, 8d.; clearing iron for locomotives, 4d. L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU.

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT AND PEAT CHARCOAL.—An invention has been patented by Mr. J. J. Hays, of Hitchin, for improvements in the manufacture of peat and peat charcoal. The apparatus employed in the first stage consists of a grinding-mill formed of discs of cast-iron, or other suitable material, fixed vertically in a frame, and having the surfaces, which are in contact, or nearly in contact, rubbed or grooved either radially or spirally, in conjunction with other mechanism. He describes an improved form of kiln for drying. The third part of the invention consists of retorts for carbonising peat, and in the condensation and collection of the tar and other products derived from the distillation of peat.

PRODUCING HYDROCARBON OILS.—In operating upon gas tar, coal tar, asphalte, and other bituminous substances, in order to obtain their various products, Earl Dundonald proposes to combine the substance to be operated upon with sulphuric or other suitable oxidising body, as sesquioxide of iron; this combination he effects in a retort, still, or other convenient apparatus. He then volatilises the products by the use of superheated steam, the distilled vapours being condensed in the ordinary manner. By thus combining the raw material with an oxidising agent, and distilling it in combination with the same, he obtains a considerably increased portion of oils, and of greater purity. He also obviates the necessity of operating upon the distillate obtained from the first distillation. The quantity of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, or other oxidising body employed, varies from 2 to 10 per cent., being regulated entirely by the character of the raw materials operated upon, and the nature of the products required.

MINERAL TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.—Annexed is a statement showing the quantities of coal, coke, and minerals carried over the twelve leading railway systems of Great Britain in 1863, as compared with 1862:—

System.	1863.	1862.
1.—Caledonian ..... Tons	3,882,982	3,524,385
2.—Great Eastern	684,583	616,805
3.—Great Northern	1,572,472	1,283,856
4.—Great Western	4,860,289	5,171,166
5.—Lancashire and Yorkshire	2,918,204	2,666,400
6.—London, Brighton, &c.	330,080	290,209
7.—London and North Western	6,118,611	5,338,390
8.—London and South Western	376,218	286,057
9.—Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	577,700	521,378
10.—Midland	4,225,790	3,804,153
11.—North Eastern	11,547,184	7,289,144
12.—South Eastern	166,013	158,725

The North Eastern thus stands at the head of the list in respect to mineral traffic. The immense progress which this fine system has made in this regard is attributable, to some extent, to amalgamation arrangements, a good deal more mileage being now worked under the general designation of the North Eastern. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the mineral traffic of British railways has a steady tendency to increase.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in September is 128,756*l.*—making the total called during 1864, 10,125,474*l.*

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The monthly meeting of this association was held at the offices, Manchester, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Fairbairn in the chair), when Mr. L. E. Fletcher, the chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—I have to report for the present month the explosion of four boilers employed for steam purposes, by which six persons have been killed and six others injured. Not one of these boilers was under the inspection of this association, while two of them have been personally examined since their explosion. Another explosion, resulting in the death of three men, as well as injury to several others, happened at a gasworks to the tar boiler of a naphtha still. It is not customary in stills of this character to supply them with any safety valve or pressure gauge, as considerable difficulty is met with in applying them, so that their safety depends entirely on the freedom of the outlet for the gases and liquids. Since, however, this is apt to become clogged, and in this case became hermetically sealed, it would appear that this is an arrangement that at least deserves reconsideration. One explosion occurred at an engine builder's, and by it two persons were killed and five others injured. The boiler was new, not having worked more than nine months. It was of vertical tubular construction, with a self-contained internal furnace, the flames passing upwards though the tubes and the water surrounding them. The cause of the explosion was investigated by two engineers of considerable repute, and they attributed the explosion to excessive pressure, a pressure considerably above that at which the boiler was usually worked. They had not, however, discovered the cause of that excessive pressure, but thought it might possibly have been due to overloading of the safety-valve. It is extremely unsatisfactory not to arrive at the precise cause of every explosion, but there appears to be more difficultty in doing so in the present instance than is usually found to be the case. Although the precise cause of the failure of this boiler can scarcely be said to have been as fully ascertained as it is desirable it should be in every case of explosion, yet the owners have very wisely determined to replace it with one of different construction, and are now subjecting the whole of their boilers to the hydraulic test, which they intend to repeat periodically, and thus put their boilers upon a safer footing then they had been before the explosion.

FIRE-STONE.—An article of this character has lately been dicovered in Esmeralda county. It has the weight of fire-brick, and by an experiment tried in a furnace of an iron foundry, it is proved to be as good, or even superior, to the best fire brick. In colour this stone is very white, with delicately tinted purple veins.—*San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press.*

MR. C. SCHIELE (of the firm of C. Schiele and Co.) OFFERS HIS SERVICES as an ENGINEER, INVENTOR and CONSTRUCTOR of TURBINES, FANS, VENTILATORS for MINES, PUMPING MACHINERY, &c., to LAY OUT, ADVICE ON, and ASSIST IN, any of the MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, PUMPING ARRANGEMENTS, MODES of TRANSMITTING POWER THROUGH INTRICATE WORKINGS, &c., as required in the various manipulations of mining.—Please address Mr. SCHIELE, 26, Milton-street, Stockport-road, Manchester.

PALFREEMAN AND CLARK, PRACTICAL ENGINEERS, are PREPARED to MAKE DRAWINGS and UNDERTAKE the EXECUTION of LOCOMOTIVES and STATIONARY ENGINES for IRONWORKS, MINES, &c., and MACHINERY in GENERAL. They will also superintend the execution of orders in this country for abroad.—4, Corporation-street, Manchester.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET [WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—PERSONS DESIROUS of PURCHASING the PATENT RIGHT or ROYALTY for JEWELL'S PATENT FLUE AND TANK BOILER are REQUESTED to FORWARD OFFERS to his agent, Mr. W. T. RAWLE, Branch Patent Office, 39, Budge-street, Bristol, where plans and copy of specification may be obtained.

IMPORTANT TO MINING.

MESSRS. SMYTH AND WASLEY'S PATENT PREPARATOR, FOR SPALLING AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE.
Agent:—Mr. RAWLE, Patent and Mining Agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol, where model may be seen, and particulars obtained.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED), ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) is PREPARED to SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms. EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, LURRIES, and ROAD WHEELS and AXLES of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PATENT WHEEL MANUFACTORY, BEVERLEY IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

THE KILCROHANE AND GURTNAKILLA SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £40,000, in 10,000 shares of £4 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.
Registered under the Companies Act.
DIRECTORS
Capt. WILLIAM B. BEATTY, Argyle-road, Kensington, W.
CAPEL COAPE, Esq., Pryor's Bank, Fulham.
GEORGE BEDFORD, Esq., Loughborough-park, Brixton.
WILLIAM JOHNS, Esq., Junior Carlton Club, Regent-street.
Major-General MASON, South Parade, Trafalgar-square, S.W.
ALFRED MELHADO, Esq., Princes-square, Kensington.
JAMES TURRELL, Esq., Ramsgate.
BANKERS—Messrs. Olding, Osborne, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
BROKERS—Messrs. Aaris and Co., 75, Old Broad-street.
AUDITORS—To be elected by the shareholders.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. Nightingale, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—150, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the leases of and extending the works of a very valuable slate and slab quarry, now in full operation and making returns.
Full prospectuses, with reports, also forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the brokers or secretary, and samples of the slates and slabs can be seen at the offices of the company.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.
Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.
Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will, at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.
Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—
Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.
Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.
Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.
Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.
A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.
Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promply negociated.
Commission 1¼ per cent.
Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

COLORADO MINING AGENCY OF GIBSON AND DELANY.
OFFICES,—DENVER AND CENTRAL CITIES, COLORADO; and 4 and 6, PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
INFORMATION GIVEN on all COLORADO MINING PROPERTY, EXAMINED, and REPORTED UPON.
FULLY DEVELOPED MINES FOR SALE.
MINING PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD, or TAKEN ON COMMISSION.
Stockholders and other parties having interests in Colorado mining property can at all times obtain confidential and reliable information to latest dates, as to the value of their investments.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, can PROCURE MINING SETTS in ANY DISTRICT in CORNWALL or DEVON.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., begs to inform his clients that he will be unable to be in the Minera district until the 30th inst.
Truro, August 16, 1864.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for September (Part 198, price 1s.), with a large plate engraving of Fletcher, Jennings, and Co.'s Mineral Tank Locomotive, and thirty wood engravings. Original Articles on Tunnelling, Dutch Field Artillery, Ringed Structure in Ordnance, Report of the Commissioners of Patents, 1861. Recent Patents:—Young and Kirk, Motive Power Engines; Hamilton, Stopping Bottles; Young, Preserving Vegetable and Animal Matters; Irvine, Richardson, and Lundy, Oils; Johnson, Polishing Glass; Johnson, Propelling and Steering Vessels: Lucius, Colours; MacAdam, Stoppers and Bungs. Law Reports, Reviews of New Books, Mechanics' Library, Correspondence, Scientific Societies, Monthly Notes, Marine Memoranda, Prices Current, List of Patents, Registered Designs, &c.
London: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editor's Offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the DULTA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 31st day of August, on the petition of John Martyn, of St. Dennis, within the said Stannaries, a creditor and also a contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the said DULTA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).
Dated Truro, August 31, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 27th day of August inst., on the petition of Richard Michell, of the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the voluntary WINDING-UP of the said NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY should be continued, but subject to the supervision of the said Court, and that John Bingley, of Leeds, in the county of York, engineer, should be continued the liquidator of the said company, subject to such security as the Registrar of the said Court might require, and that the books, papers, and documents of the said company should be transmitted to the office of the said Court, at such times and in such mode as the said Registrar might think fit, for the purpose of verifying and confirming the list of creditors and contributories, and for any other necessary purpose.
And it was further ordered that all persons entitled to inspect the same should be at liberty to do so, whether they were in the custody of the said Registrar or of the said liquidator, and that the said official liquidator should be at liberty to employ Mr. John Blackburn, of Leeds, as his solicitor, and that no steps should be taken to recover by legal proceedings any arrears of calls now due, or claimed to be due, until the list of contributories and creditors should have been confirmed by the said Court, and in no case without the sanction of the said Court, and that the said liquidator should proceed to a sale of the machinery, materials, plant, and other effects of the mine belonging to the said company, by public auction, such sale to be on the terms and conditions to be settled by the said Registrar, with liberty to accept any private contract, with the sanction of the said Court. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).
Dated Truro, August 31, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 12th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WENDRON UNITED MINES, in the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with 8 tons BOILER.
1 fly-wheel, 10 tons.
2 bobs, 4½ tons each.
16 stamps heads and axle, with 4 frames.
31 8 in. pumps.
2 6 ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbores.
1 8 in. sinking windbore.
3 8 in. doorpieces.
2 11 ft. 7 in. working pieces.
2 8 in. II pieces.
1 8 in. plunger pole, stuffing box & gland.
1 6 in. ditto
1 5 in. ditto
70 fms. of ladders, iron staves.
30 fms. 7 in. wood rods.
Strapping plates, with rod pins complete.
20 fms. 6 in. ditto
4 arm capstan and shears, with pulleys complete.
60 fms. ⅝ chain.
1 large 4 ft. pulley.
75 fms. wire-rope.
Shaft bob and stand complete, with 20 fms. 5 in. wood rod.
15 small pulleys, with stand complete.
1 horse whim, and about 60 fms. of 3 in. rope, shaft tackle.
1 whim.
160, 140, and 60 fms. of horse whim chain and tackle.
40 fms. 8 in. and 30 6 in. launders.
11 strips, 25 ft. long.
36 slime trunks.
24 flat frames.
8 hand frames, with sheds and coffers.
6 buddles.
1 tin hutch.
8 kieves.
2 stamp tubs.
9 barrows.
Several 4 in. air pipes.
2 patent air machines.
A large and small crane.
A large quantity of Norway and American timber, & several wood sheds.
1 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil and vice.
1 screw stock.
1 hide of leather.

A quantity of smiths' and mine tools, pick hilts, shovels, oil and tallow, and account-house furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.
Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. BELLINGHAM, the officer in possession; at the office of the Registrar of the said Court, in Truro; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 1, 1864.

In Chancery.

IN *RE* THE BRITISH ZINC ROLLING COMPANY (LIMITED), ZINC ROLLING MILLS, with the NEWLY ERECTED PLANT and MACHINERY, situate in MACCLESFIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.
MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY have been appointed by the Master of the Rolls to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 7th September, 1864, at One o'clock precisely, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, London, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the PREMISES, and the whole of the newly fitted PLANT and MACHINERY, by Galloway, of Manchester, capable of rolling 25 tons of zinc per week.
The BUILDINGS have been almost entirely re-built since 1862, and comprise a spacious, light, and lofty mill, paved with cast-iron flooring plates, and fitted with TWO PAIRS of 18 in. ROLLS, 48 in. wide, with massive driving gearing, one pair of shears, and ONE CIRCULAR CUTTING MACHINE, driven by a PAIR of 30 horse power HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, on the compound principle, with PATENT STEAM BOILER, completed in the present year, by Galloway, of Manchester, TWO ZINC NAIL MAKING MACHINES, MELTING and ANNEALING FURNACE, WEIGHING MACHINE, &c.
The other erections comprise a lofty brick chimney shaft, offices for clerks and principal, stable for two horses, and loft, coach house, coal store, a large ground-floor store warehouse, smithy, foreman's office, and store room; an enclosed wharf and yard, with gateway entrance.
The premises are held on lease from the Regent's Canal Company, for a term of seven years, from 25th of March, 1862, subject to the rent of £150 per annum, and the Canal Company have consented to extend the term to an approved and responsible purchaser, so as to make it seven years from the present time.
To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had of GEORGE PRICE, Esq., 17, Mark-lane; of Messrs. TERRELL and CHAMBERLAIN, solicitors, 30, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.
E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the extensive MANUFACTURING PREMISES, known as the RAVENHEAD COPPER SMELTING WORKS, situate at ST. HELEN'S, with a wharf on the canal, and a branch of the St. Helen's Railway running through the property.
The entire site is about 20 acres, of which about 5 acres are occupied by the works, the remainder being arable and pasture land.
The buildings comprise a series of very substantially erected, light, and lofty ground-floor factories, arranged for the purposes of copper and silver smelting works, but they will be available for many other large manufacturing establishments, as they possess the advantages of direct communication by rail or water carriage with all parts of the kingdom.
Coals can be obtained from pits in the neighbourhood, at an almost nominal price, and labour is cheap and abundant.
For particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; and of Messrs. HARRISON and FINCH, 2, Gray's Inn, London.

In Chancery.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT MINING ESTATE AND FARM.

MR. JOSEPH COOKSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause Lloyd v. Pearson, and with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls), at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 22d September, 1864, at Two o'clock precisely,
A very DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD MINING PROPERTY, known as the LEYCETT COLLIERY, situate in the parish of MADELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE, comprising the ungotten MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE, and LIMESTONE in upwards of 4000 acres, and a FARM of about 70 acres (a part of the estates of Lord Crewe), together with the COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK.
It is held under an agreement, dated the 12th day of March, 1857, made between Lord Crewe of the one part and Daniel Pearson of the other part, for a lease for the term of 21 years, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1857, at a fixed mine rent for the colliery of £600 per annum, and a surface rent for any land not held as therein mentioned (required for colliery or other purposes) of £3 or £2 per acre per annum, according to the state of cultivation. And at the rent of £72 3s. per annum for the farm.
The property lies about three miles from the Madeley station of the London and North-Western Railway, and four miles from the Newcastle-under-Lyne station of the North Staffordshire Railway. A branch railway from the London and North-Western Railway, at a point near the Madeley station, has been constructed for the use of the colliery, through part of the estate.
The whole of the property will be sold in one lot, the implements, utensils, stock, and effects being paid for by the purchaser of the estate at a valuation, as stated in the conditions of sale.
The property may be viewed on application to Mr. DAVID PEACOCK, mine agent, Tipton; or to Mr. W. H. LLOYD, at the farm; and particulars and plans may be obtained of him; and of Mr. J. H. THURSFIELD, solicitor, Wednesbury; Messrs. S. F. MILLER and SON, solicitors, 10, Duke-street, St. James's, London; Messrs. BOURNE and OWEN, solicitors, Dudley; Messrs. CLOWES and HICKLEY, solicitors, Temple, London; at the North Staffordshire Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent; of the auctioneer, Paradise-street, Westbromwich; or at the place of sale.
JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.
S. F. MILLER AND SON, Sussex Chambers, 10, Duke-street, St. James's, London (agents for John Hunt Thursfield, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, plaintiff's solicitor).

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of an excellent BARYTES MINE, conveniently situated, near to BANTRY BAY, COUNTY CORK. The barytes is of good quality, and the vein 6 ft. wide and 40 ft. breast, laid dry by the present lessee, who has driven a horse level up to it, so that large quantities can be produced and shipped at a very low price. Good facilities for manufacturing by water-power are available in the immediate neighbourhood.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. SAML. WESTON, Clarendon-place, Leeds; or to Mr. JNO. SAMPSON, Schull, County Cork.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
PATENT ALKALI WORKS, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.
LARGE SALE OF BUILDINGS, MATERIALS, &c.

MR. KIRK respectfully announces that he is instructed to catalogue and SELL BY AUCTION, the latter end of the ensuing month of September, the WHOLE of the BUILDINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION (in order that the whole may be taken down, removed, and the ground cleared) forming the EXTENSIVE WORKS known as the far-famed PATENT ALKALI WORKS, at ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, including EXTENSIVE RANGES of SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDINGS, blue slated roofing of the very best Welsh blue slates, rafters, joists, beams, planking, &c., immense in quantity, and excellent in quality; cast and wrought ironwork in columns, girders, tie rods, &c.: lead flashings, gutterings, shoots, &c.; flags, tileing, &c. Also, a 25 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, large cast-iron water tank, together with a vast assemblage of other valuable materials and effects.
Full particulars in future advertisements and catalogues, which are in course of preparation, and will be ready shortly; and in the interim address the Auctioneer, at his offices, 8, Essex-street, King-street, Manchester.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
VULCAN WORKS, CHURCH, NEAR ACCRINGTON AND BLACKBURN.

MR. KIRK is favoured with instructions from the assignees of Mr. Lupton, roller maker, machinist, &c., to arrange, catalogue, and SELL BY AUCTION, under a deed of assignment, for the benefit of the creditors, early in Sept. the whole of the VALUABLE TOOLS, UTENSILS, PLANT, MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c., in the works, foundry, fitting shops, smiths' shops, stores, &c., on these extensive works.
Full particulars of which will be given in detailed catalogues, which are being prepared, and will be ready shortly, and may be had of Messrs. HALL and BALDWIN, solicitors, Clitheroe; or of the Auctioneer, at his offices, 8, Essex-street, King-street, Manchester.

MR. BRANCH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by direction of the liquidators of the company), at the office of the BRADA UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), Fenwick Chambers, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1864, at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, all those VALUABLE MINES, VEINS, SEAMS, and BEDS of LEAD, SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, and ZINC ORE, situate in the parish of RUSHEN, south-west end of the ISLE OF MAN, now the property of the Brada United Mining Company (Limited); and also all the VALUABLE MACHINERY and WORKING UTENSILS, and all ores, matters, and things the property of the said company, now in, upon, or about the mines.
The mines are held under lease from the Crown, for the term of 21 years, from the 10th October, 1851, subject to certain rents and royalties.
The mines have been recently surveyed by two experienced Cornish miners, whose report is of a most encouraging character. This report can be seen on application, as mentioned below.
The mines are offered for sale simply because the present proprietors are unable to find the necessary capital for working them.
All further information may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES MOORE, Fenwick Chambers, Liverpool, the secretary of the company; or to Messrs. STOCKLEY and WRIGLEY, solicitors, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERY PLANT, POWERFUL WINDING AND PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, MAIN CRAB and GIN, LARGE PATENT METAL PULLEYS, 19-in. and 16-in. PUMPS, WIRE and HEMP ROPES, MALLEABLE IRON PIT CAGES, SPEARS and SPEAR PLATES, SIXTEEN HUNDRED YARDS of RAILS, ASHLAR STONE, FIREBRICKS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c., &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION at CHILTON COLLIERY, FERRY HILL RAILWAY STATION, in the COUNTY of DURHAM.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has the honour to announce that he is instructed by the Trustees of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon to SELL BY AUCTION, at the CHILTON COLLIERY, on Tuesday, October 4, 1864, all the VALUABLE WORKING PLANT, comprising—
ONE NEW DOUBLE ACTION HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, by Murray, of Chester-le-Street, with two 22-in. cylinders, 4-ft. stroke, metal fly-wheel, 18 ft. diameter, and metal drum, 8 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE PUMPING BEAM ENGINE, 40-in. cylinder, and 6-ft. stroke.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, 25-in. cylinder, 5-ft. stroke, with metal fly-wheel, 18 ft. diameter; rope rolls, 9 ft. diameter; and malleable iron crank.
FIVE STEAM BOILERS—three 30 ft. long, two 25 ft. long, and all 6 ft. diameter.
ONE SMALL BOILER, 8 ft. by 3 ft. 4 in.
TWO METAL PATENT PULLEYS, 10 ft. diameter, Memel shear legs, pulley frame, and stays, brass carriages, &c.
Two new malleable iron pit cages, 7 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 10 in. broad, and 4 ft. 6 in. deep; pit cradle and chains; new main crab, with oak main piece, 18 in. diameter; new jack gin, with 9-ft. drum, over trees, frames, and uprights; five 19-in. pumps, fourteen 16-in. pumps, and one tapering pump—all 10 ft. long; one 15-in. working barrel, 12 ft. 6 in. long; one bucket doorpiece, 6 ft. 6 in. long; one powerful three-throw horse crank force pump, 12-in. stroke, and 8-in. pumps—double powered winch and chain, red pine spears, malleable spear plates, bottom rods, bucket joints, buckets and clacks, pump bolts, cross bars, bucket door bars and bolts, leather hoggers, lead weezes, leather hose, pump and spear slings; eight fire doors, fire bars, and boiler fire tools; two 3-in. round wire ropes, 60 fms. each; two 3-in. flat wire ropes, 65 fms. each; one 10-in. hemp crab rope; one 7-in. hemp jack rope, and sundry other ropes and falls; 1600 yards of malleable iron rails, from 40 lbs. to 80 lbs. per yard; chairs, crossings, and sleepers; patent tub weighing-machine; patent steam gauges; sundry metal pipes, from 4 to 6 in. diameter; pair of iron blocks for 4½-in. rope; crane chain; smiths' vice, bellows, fullers, swages, tongs, and anvil; stone hammers, spades, shovels, old brass, lead, and iron; a large quantity of massive Ashlar freestone, "Newfield" firebricks, and fire-clay lumps; 3-in. and other planks, and sundry building materials, walls, roofs, doors, windows, &c.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock; luncheon for purchasers at 12; sale resumed at 1.
N.B.—The Chilton Colliery is close to the North Eastern and the West Hartlepool Railways, with both of which it has locomotive connections.
PAYMENTS.—All payments to be made in cash.
Catalogues to be had, on and after Friday, the 9th of September inst., upon application to JOHN JOHNSON, Esq., mining engineer, Tynemouth; Mr. BENJAMIN DAWSON, South Hetton; or at the Sunderland Sale Offices.
The Sunderland Sale Offices, Lambton-street, Sunderland, Sept. 1, 1864.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, via Carnarvon.
Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

TO SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the SEAMS of COAL LYING UNDER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of LAND in WARWICKSHIRE; and also therewith an old established TILERY and BRICK YARD, situated thereon, where there is an inexhaustible BED of FIRST QUALITY BLUE or IRON BRICK CLAY, adjoining to a main line of railway.—For particulars, address "A. Z. M.," Post-office, Birmingham.

RICH IRON, COPPER, LEAD, &c., ORES TO LET, ALL PROVEN.—Hematite assays, 31 and 50½ per cent.; spathose assay (1864), 33 per cent.; and richer as we sink on both these lodes. These veins are contiguous, and are to be seen 10 to 30 ft. wide; they are on the shore: they show in great beauty 300 to 400 yards only inland. The descent is an easy incline to the sea. As some men of inexperience took surface samples (1000 years exposed) and assayed them, to the injury of the rich sett, the proprietor has sunk and is sinking, and has proved the ores much richer every yard. The magnetic and titanium ores are in large veins, and the ore exposed; one vein is on the shore, and many yards wide, and this month a rich bed of hematite is seen overlaid by it; it extends two miles due west from the shore, and it can be put on board for 3d. or 6d. per ton. These ores will be let on the English system, by a bonus to lessen the royalty, or on the Scotch system, of no bonus and the royalty fixed by an Edinburgh or Glasgow engineer. The copper and lead veins are cross-cut for inspection, and many of them lay close to the iron lodes. One lead lode is 9 feet wide. The gossans are very rich, and show a mile in length.—Apply to the proprietor, Mr. FORLONG, of Erins, Lochfyne.

SLATE QUARRIES.—TO BE LET, ALLT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of Lanafon Faur, in the county of Brecon, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maesceinfod on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid Wales Railway at Newbridge.
The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain, to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width.
Four openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface it produces good slates.
The slate is of good quality and fine texture, of bluish grey colour, the same as Lord Palmerston's quarry, Festiniog and Aberllefenny.
The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.
There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year.
Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

COAL AND IRONSTONE MINE.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, at a royalty, upwards of THIRTY ACRES of very VALUABLE MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE, at BRICKHOUSE, in the parish of WEST-BROMWICH, in the county of STAFFORD. These mines are adjoining those belonging to Messrs. Bagnall, at Golds Hill, on the one side, and those now being worked by and belonging to Benjamin Whitehouse, on the other.—For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham; or to Mr. J. SOUTHAN, Tettenhall Wood, Wolverhampton.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,
Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.
The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.
MANUFACTURER of WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.
IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.
G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,
MANUFACTURER of IMPROVED BORING MACHINES for DRIVING ADITS.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign nations, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
FLEXIBLE TUBING FOR MINES, AND COLLIERY BRATTICE CLOTH.
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY
CONSISTING OF
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES and HIND'S PATENT RAIL and ROAD WEIGHBRIDGES, overhead TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES and CRABS, RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.
CRANES
Of the WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and WINCHES for STEAM or HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNTABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUSE COMPANY SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUSE which they are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

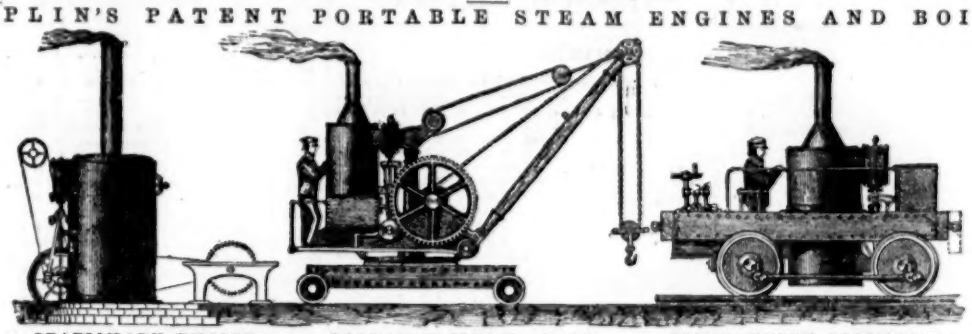
NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.
A BRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR to PAINT in APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s. For COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.
GLOVER and Co. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of turpentine substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpentine, and quite inoffensive to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.
PETROLEUM.
This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable. For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy of the article are unequalled.
WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.
Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height, price 15s., WITH EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.
STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
2¼ galls. .. 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. .... 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. .. 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. ....6s. 0d.
WAGON GREASE.
GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

THE BANKING, MINING, AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REVIEW, A JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.
RAILWAYS AND MINES
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

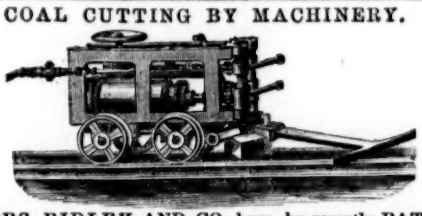
CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.



STATIONARY ENGINE. From 1 to 30 horse power.
PORTABLE STEAM CRANE. 1 to 30 tons.
CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE. 6 to 27 horse power.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES, they are now extensively used for general purposes; also in situations where steam-engines of the ordinary construction cannot be applied.
STATIONARY ENGINES,—require no building in, nor chimney stalk, and with our patent forced combustion apparatus will burn inferior qualities of coal, wood, or peats. These engines are specially suited for shipment, and may be packed inside the boiler, to economise freight.
PORTABLE STEAM CRANES,—for wharf or railway, with wrought-iron carriages on wheels, link motion, foot brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the larger sizes hoist, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.—*These Cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners for receiving and sending away the heavy machinery at the International Exhibition of* 1862.
CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,—are adapted to work on rails or tramways, of a guage from 2 feet upwards. They are complete and efficient locomotives, simple in construction, and the working parts easily got at for repair. They draw heavy lodes at reduced speeds. These engines are usually sent in one package, ready for work on arrival.
LIGHT PORTABLE HOISTING, WINDING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, ETC.
ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.
LONDON OFFICE,—9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. LONDON DEPOT AND WHARF,—LOWER FORE STREET, LAMBETH, S.
Several engines of each class KEPT IN STOCK, for SALE OR HIRE; and all our manufactures GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.
Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine wil be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.
*** COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.
The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine work. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.
FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.
FOR NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.
GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or a city being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbein did not possess.
Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.
The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than its comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of gun cotton.
Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.
Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentee through Messrs. PRENTICE and Co.
Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

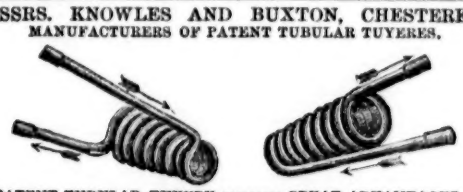
CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.
J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

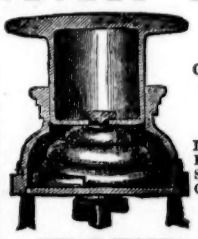


The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.
We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.

No. 1 tuyere,	16	in. long	.....	28s. each.
No. 2	18	"	.....	32s. "
No. 3	20	"	.....	36s. "
No. 4	22	"	.....	40s. "
No. 5	24	"	.....	44s. "

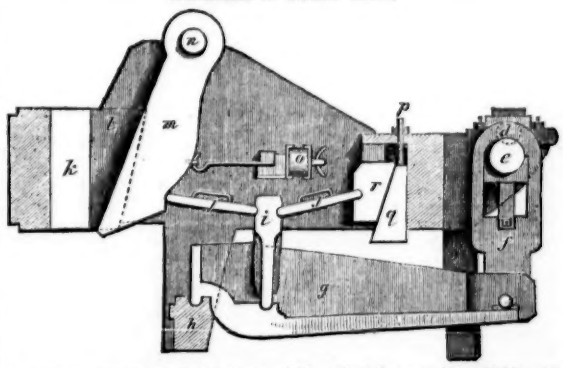
Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.



DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL.
FILES MARKED T. TURTON, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE,—35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C. where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.
The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years, and is fully protected in every part by patents.
Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—
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THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		10 8 0	0 15 0	April, 1864
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—	2¼ 2¾	13 9 0	0 2 6	July, 1864
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		477 15 0	3 0 0	May, 1864
5000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	—		0 19 0	0 2 6	April, 1864
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	40	38 40	8 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1864
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	31½	31 32	32 8 6	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.		Half-yrly.
6000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		12 3 0	0 15 0	July, 1864
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		267 10 0	4 0 0	July, 1864
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		152 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1864
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	595	590 600	923 0 0	10 0 0	July, 1864
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		769 10 0	6 0 0	Aug. 1864
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—	1⅛ 1⅜	0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	66	64 66	123 0 0	2 0 0	July, 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	28	27 28	11 5 0	1 0 0	July, 1864
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		99 10 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		369 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	10	8½ 9	1 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		64 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—		1 9 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1864
12300	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	16	15 16	0 11 0	0 5 0	June, 1864
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	—		5 15 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	28½	27 28	3 19 6	0 12 0	June, 1864
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		10 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	38 40	28 0 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1864
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		424 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	5¼	4½ 5	2 14 0	0 1 0	July, 1864
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—	27 27½	155 18 0	10 0 0	Aug. 1864
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		16 19 7	0 12 3	Jan. 1864
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	2¼	2¼ 2¾	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3⅛	3 3¼	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		112 10 0	10 0 0	July, 1864
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	41	39 41	73 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1864
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	510 520	445 10 0	7 0 0	July, 1864
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	—		74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	—	42 47	370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	20	19 19½	15 1 0	0 12 6	June, 1864
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	8 10	25 13 0	0 5 0	July, 1864
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	70	65 67½	3 0 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	65 70	51 0 0	1 10 0	July, 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	225	215 220	413 0 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1864
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	95	92½ 95	601 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—		3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	4½ 4¾	1 18 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	15		58 7 6	0 10 0	June, 1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	215	207½ 212½	178 15 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1864
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	20½	20 21	50 5 0	0 12 6	Aug. 1864
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—	14 14½	14 11 0	0 6 0	April, 1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	8½	8	—	—	—
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	45 0 0	—		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9	—	15 15½	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus, Redruth	0 14 6	2⅝	2⅜ 2⅝	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 14 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	13 10 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—		—	—	—
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 13 10	—		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	7 0 0	10	10 11	101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		295 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	3 14 0	—		6 2 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	10 17 6	8	8 9	76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—		315 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11	10¼ 10¾	0 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	32	30 32	100 0 0	8 0 0	July, 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4	3¼ 4	0 11 4	0 3 0	Feb. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	23	21 23	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	1 1¼	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	5⅛ 6⅛	10 1 2	0 5 0	Aug. 1864
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		1 1 0	0 2 0	July, 1864
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	7 9	1 7 3	0 7 3	Jan. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	0 12 6	0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	37	35 37	63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	6	5⅛ 6	2 14 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	6⅛		0 10 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
25000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	1⅛ 1⅜	0 1 9	0 1 9	Aug. 1864
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 5 0	June, 1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2⅛	2¼ 2⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		15 per cent.		May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L. £2]	0 15 0	—	⅞ 1⅛	July, 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	⅜		Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	⅝ ⅞	Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		Oct. 1863
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 12 0	—		Dec. 1863
15000	El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Mar. 1864
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		Mar. 1864
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2⅜		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4]	1 0 0	—	1¾ 1⅞	Feb. 1864
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	4 10 0	—		Jan. 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 12 6	—		Jan. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	8 0 0	—		June, 1864
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 7 6	—		Dec. 1863
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1863
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	4 12 6	—		July, 1864
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 9 0	—		July, 1864
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 12 0	—		June, 1864
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—		
400	Billins [L. £30] [200 £25 pd., 200 £30 pd.]				Oct. 1863
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 8 6	—		May, 1864
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—		June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	8 7 6	3⅜	3 3½	June, 1864
6380	Buller & Basset, (cp.) Redruth	4 11 6	—		Feb. 1864
12000	Calstock Consols (cop.), Calst.	1 17 6	—		
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	25 3 6	—		Aug. 1864
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	9 18 4	—		June, 1864
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	28 16 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Caradon Unit. (cop.), St. Neots	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2000	Carnelloe (tin and cop.), Zennor	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 9 0	30s.	28s. 30s.	July, 1864
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	—		Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 10 0	—		June, 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]				
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 8 6	—		Aug. 1864
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Central Grylls (tin) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Aug. 1864
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	4 17 8	—		June, 1864
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
3000	Chiverton Valley (lead)	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1864
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
1024	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 2 0	—		
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood [L. £5]	1 10 0	—		May, 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 12s. pd.]				Jan. 1864
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	1	Fully paid.
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	24 0 0	10	12 14	June, 1864
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	2 10 0	—		
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 11 0	—		Dec. 1863
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 1 0	—		Feb. 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Darren (lead), Cardigan	32 0 0	55	50 55	May, 1864
2000	DeepLevel, Minera (ld). [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	—		Oct. 1862
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 2 0	—		April, 1864
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	7⅞	7¾ 8	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 10 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 14 0	—		May, 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 7 0	7¼	7⅞ 8⅛	Aug. 1864
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	2 10 0	—		May, 1864
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.)	7 15 6	¾	½ ¾	June, 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 7 0	—		Mar. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	3⅜		July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	20 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 2s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1863
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 4 8	—		Dec. 1863
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0	3⅜	3⅛ 3⅜	Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	88 0 0	—		June, 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	10 1 0	6	5½ 6	Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 17 0	—		Sept. 1863
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	0 7 6	—		April, 1864
2000	E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Sithney	1 0 0	—		April, 1863
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 2 6	—		July, 1864
6000	East Wheal Metal (tin and cop.)	—			
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	9 0 6	5⅛	4¾ 5	June, 1864
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	—		
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 2 10	—		June, 1864
6000	Fortescue Cons. (sil.), Endellion	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6	—		April, 1864
1026	Garden (tin), Morvah	4 17 9	—		May, 1863
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 1 6	—		Mar. 1864
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 14 6	—		Dec. 1863
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 9 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—	4¼ 4½	
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
32	Godolphin (cop., tin), Wrexham	4 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
5700	Goginan (sil.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 3800 30s.]		—		April, 1864
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 0 0	—		
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	4 7 0	—		Mar. 1864
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 12 6	—		Aug. 1864
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	62 0 0	—	5 6	July, 1864
5000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 7 6	—		May, 1864
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	2 12 0	—		June, 1864
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	1 15 0	—		Mar. 1864
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	3 15 0	5	4 5	May, 1864
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 6 6	—		April, 1864
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 10 0	3⅜	3 3¼	April, 1864
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
3000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	2⅛	2⅞ 3	June, 1864
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 16 0	—		May, 1863
10000	Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
2048	Grylls Consols (tin)	1 5 0	—		
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	—	3⅛	3 3⅛	Jan. 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 14 6	2⅛	2 2⅛	April, 1863
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 0 0	—		No call.
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	2 14 11	—		July, 1864
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 7 3	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 0 0	3⅜	3⅜ 3⅝	July, 1864
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 5 6	—		Nov. 1861
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Feb. 1864
5000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		No call.
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 6 0	—		Feb. 1864
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	4¼	4⅛ 4⅜	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 12 6	—		Nov. 1863
5000	Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington	5 2 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 0 6	—		July, 1864
3000	Lanivet (tin), [L. £2]	1 14 0	—		Aug. 1864
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	17 6 4	—		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
240	Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L. £25]	20 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	4 10 0	—		Oct. 1863
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 2 0	—		April, 1864
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	—		
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	18 0 0	28	27 29	May, 1864
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L.]	4 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		Jan. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2 6	—		
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
12000	New Cornish [8000 £1 paid, 4000 7s. 6d. paid]				Mar. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 12 6	—		Aug. 1864
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 8 0	—		June, 1864
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	2 11 0	—		Aug. 1864
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 9 0	—		May, 1864
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 0 0	10	9 10	Dec. 1863
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5969	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	3 3 0	—		Mar. 1864
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	7 4 0	—		Aug. 1864
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 0 0	4	3½ 4	Jan. 1863
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	2 2 6	—		June, 1864
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1¼		Fully paid.
4096	New Wh. Rose (ld. and blende)	0 5 0	—		Nov. 1863
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	24 15 0	—	75 80	July, 1864
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	25 18 0	—		Feb. 1864

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 0 0	2¼	2 2¼
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	2	30s. 40s.
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 1 6	—	
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 13 4	1¾	1¼ 1½
2500	North Frances (cop.)	13 17 6	—	
2500	Nth. Golch Hill (lead), Flint	0 10 0	—	
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	4 7 6	—	
—	North Grylls (tin), Germoe	0 6 6	—	
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 9 0	—	
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]			
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 9 6	—	
9000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	8 13 0	—	
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 10s. pd.]		—	
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—	
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	1 15 8	—	
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	31 5 0	18	22 24
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—	
2000	N. Shepherds (sil.-ld.), Newlyn	2 0 0	—	
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 2 6	2⅝	2¼ 2¾
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 10 6	3¾	3¾ 4¼
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3 12 11	—	
1000	N. Wh. Seton, Camborne [L. £25]	2 10 0	—	
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—	
1000	Pant-y-Pydew (lead)	5 7 6	—	
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 3 6	—	
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 7 0	2	2¼ 2½
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	—	
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	3 0 0	—	
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—	
200	Pentre Lygan (lead), [L. £30]	22 10 0	—	
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 5 6	—	5s. 6s.
8000	Princess of Wales (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	—	
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	—	3¼ 3½
10156	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 14 6	—	
512	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 17 6	—	
5000	Rhafna (lead), Cardigan [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	
4096	Rialton E. Wh. Rose (sil.-ld.)	—	2	1¾ 2
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—	
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	—	
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 12 9	—	
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—	
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	1 10 0	—	
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—	
800	Seglenias, Montgomery [L. £8]	5 0 0	—	
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—	
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]			
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	2⅛	
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 1 0	—	
6000	So. Alfred (cop.), Phill. & Gwin.	0 12 6	—	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	16 10 8	6½	6 6½
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—	
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 19 6	—	
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	7 11 0	—	
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 12 0	1½	29s. 31s.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—	
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	3 4 6	—	
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—	
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	2 0 0	—	
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—	
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	7 0 0	—	
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard	6 2 6	—	
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—	
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	2½	2 2½
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5½]	4 0 0	—	
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—	
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—	
6000	South St. Ives [L. £2 10s.]	0 5 0	—	
1024	S. Tresavean (cop.), St. Day	5 6 7	—	
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	19 18 10	—	
5791	So. Wh. Leisure (tin and cop.)	0 10 0	—	
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	46 13 0	9	
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—	
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—	
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—	
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	11 1 7	¾	
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]	2 0 0	—	
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—	
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—	
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	33 15 6	30	28 30
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 12 6	—	
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 18 0	—	
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	7 8 8	—	
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—	
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	12 10 0	—	
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—	
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 1 6	—	
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 12 0	—	
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	5 19 10	—	
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 15s. paid]			
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—	
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 16 0	—	
6000	Tywarnhaile (copper)	5 17 6	—	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 15 6	8s.	6s. 8s.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—	
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	12	10 12
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—	
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—	
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	1 0 0	—	
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 5 5	—	
4216	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	1 6 6	—	
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—	
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 0 0	—	
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	7 10 0	—	
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—	
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	11 12 6	—	
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	161 0 0	—	
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	9 11 6	—	
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	38 10 0	—	
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	4 3 10	—	
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	92 5 0	35	30 35
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 15 4	—	
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—	
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—	
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin)	1 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 0 0	—	
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	4 6 6	—	
256	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	21 0 0	20	18 20
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	2 2 6	—	
6000	Wh. Colenso (cop.), Marazion	0 1 0	1	1 1⅛
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	8 13 4	7	7½ 8
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 13 0	2⅛	
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 7 6	36s.	1¼ 1¾
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—	
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 10 6	1¼	
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	12 5 0	—	
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 2 6	—	
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	6 11 0	—	
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 14 0	7½	7¾ 8
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 6 6	—	
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 2 6	—	
3648	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	3 5 0	—	
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	3 15 0	—	
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive	0 3 0	—	
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	3 14 8	—	
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—	
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 13 0	—	
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 14 7	—	
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	6 16 0	—	
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—	
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	3 13 9	—	
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	13 18 10	—	
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 17 6	—	
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—	
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—		
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 9 6	—	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—	
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	12 19 0	7¼	7 7½
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 12 0	—	
960	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	2 16 6	—	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 10 6	1⅝	1¼ 1¾
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	14 15 0	8s.	6s. 8s.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 7 0	—	
4500	Wheal Vlow (copper)	0 9 0	—	
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	9 15 0	—	
994	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	7 7 0	—	
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 13 0	—	

MISCELLANEOUS.

10000	Discount Corporatn. [L. £100]	17 10 0	20	17½ 19½
125000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0		6¼ 6¾
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	9⅝	9⅜ 9⅞
80000	National Discount Co. [L. £25]	5 0 0	14¼	13¾ 14

· Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

· Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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